THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,298—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamer.	Tons.	Connections at Aden with	Tons
1st April	[illegible]	10950	....	....
12th	[illegible]	7635	....	....
15th	[illegible]	9695	MOLDAVIA	9950
22nd	[illegible]	10036	....	....
29th	[illegible]	9000	MONGOLIA	9950
2nd May	[illegible]	9938	....	....
6th	[illegible]	9695	MOREA	10850
13th	[illegible]	7912	....	....
20th	[illegible]	9695	NORTHAM	9414
27th	[illegible]	7912	....	....
3rd June	[illegible]	9695	OSTA	7912
10th	[illegible]	7558	....	....
17th	[illegible]	8502	MALWA	10853
24th	[illegible]	9695	....	....
1st July	[illegible]	10036	RACHONDA	10513
8th	[illegible]	7912	....	....
15th	[illegible]	9695	MARATHA	10850
22nd	[illegible]	7912	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Paris and London.

Passengers to Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Passengers by the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 10-30 A.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer at the Pier.

Entrance of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Peninsular Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For further information and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

BAGGAGE	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Are despatching from Bombay and Karachi, for Hamburg, Southampton, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
O. City of Rome	6773	.....	April 8
O. City of Madras	6557	April 11	... ...
O. City of York	7035	,, 24	,, 21
B. Monte Rosa	4827	not fixed.	...
O. City of Glasgow	6563	May 12	,, May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	,, 17
A. Trafford Hall	6921	,, 30	... ...
O. City of Manchester	6551	.....	June 10
O. City of [illegible]	7000	.....	... ...
O. City of [illegible]	7908	.....	July 15
O. City of [illegible]	9200	.....	,, 19
O. City of [illegible]	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	6421	.....	,, 24
O. City of Colombo	7512	.....	Sept. 5
O. City of Lahore	7000	.....	,, 12
O. City of [illegible]	5594	October 1	... ...
O. City of [illegible]	7795	.....	Nov. 2
O. City of [illegible]	9073	.....	,, 18
O. City of [illegible]	9000	.....	,, 24
A. Trafford Hall	6321	.....	Dec. 6
O. City of Lahore	7000	.....	,, 12
O. City of [illegible]	5594	.....	,, 26

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Steamers carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, but having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class Saloons, and also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Light and Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special reduced rates for European servants, accompanying their masters.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailings, Rates and Plans are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Rotterdam, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For freights and full particulars apply to Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency,

NILLIOR, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Sorabji, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3 THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED. SOLD BY THERAPION & Co., [illegible] AND POONA.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	3rd April	11 a.m.	*P D & O P.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	6th April	9 a.m.	via G. M.
Lima	2171	Fri.	7th April.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR GUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2413 tons, on Monday, the 3rd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3303 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lama, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 8th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Java, China, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

1st April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April 1911
Vienna	3805	M. Dancheff	16th ,, ,,
Kosciusko	5428	A. Fochatt	1st May ,,
Bohemia	4281	G. Gilhuber	16th ,, ,,
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5820	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	3838	J. Radich	23th May.
Olton	6617	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	,, 895 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 415
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 710

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 to 585
,, Class to London and back	,, 805 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	24th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,353	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,353	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES:—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred*
6¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2 per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. E. CLEAVE,
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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made on ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak)	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Yokohama
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Soerabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issues TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Blüthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood, &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
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in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

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BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 8, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronised for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

FOR PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY.—By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 103, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

One Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 3 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ITRIA," from MAURITIUS, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 1st proximo, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a.m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, dated 31st March, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th day of June 1911, for supplying to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, the following STEAM MOTOR WAGONS.

Five, 5 ton STEAM MOTOR WAGONS.

Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. H. HEWETT, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 30th March, 1911.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

WHEREAS by virtue of a Precept to me directed, I am duly charged and commanded to cause to be made proclamation and give notice that the SECOND SESSIONS of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Piracy, Trespasses and other Offences and Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Misdemeanors, extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Trespasses, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Piracy, Trespasses and other Offences and Misdemeanors and Offences had done,

137660

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Bhajipala Road, near Abdul Rehman Street, and at Bhasari Mohoilla out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 624 of 1905.

Ranchoddas Tribhowandas of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vis.

ESSOOFALLY HASSANALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhajipala Street, outside the Fort, now deceased, and others... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. P. S. Land, the Special Commissioner and Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, to sell the right, title and interest of the first defendant Essoofally Hassanally, now deceased, and his wife now widow named Fatmabai; the 3rd defendant in the above Suit in pursuance of the Court's order, dated the 6th day of December, 1906, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the said Essoofally Hassanally, and his widow Fatmabai, in the two immoveable properties at Bajipala Street, and Baloo Sarang Street, in the Schedule hereunder on the premises at Bhajipala Street, firstly described, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 1st day of April, 1911, at 4-30, p.m. (S.T.).

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground, containing by admeasurement 48 1-2 feet in breath and 29 feet in length be the same, little or more, square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bhajipala Road, outside the Fort wall of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 730, and Street No. 253, and bounded as follows, i. e, on or towards the east by the property of Haji Mahomed Dossa Mistry, on or towards the west by the property of Khoja Allo Parroo, on or towards the north by the Bhajipala Road, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Dossa Mowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 96 4-9, be the same little more or less square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bhajipala Road, outside the Fort wall of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 730, and Street No. 253, and bounded as follows, i. e, on or towards the east by the property of Haji Mahomed Dossa Mistry, on or towards the west by the property of Khoja Allo Parroo, on or towards the north by the Bhajipala Road, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Dossa Mowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 96 4-9, be the same little more or less square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of a public road called or known by the name of Bhasari Mohalla or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi in the island of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 160, and Street No. 2146, and bound as follows: i. e., on or towards the east by the said public road, called Bhasari Mohalla or Baloo Salang Street, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Memon Suleman Tyeb and now of Dossa Mowji, and on or towards the south by the house of Imam Padma, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bhima Poonja and other tenants of the said Mahomed Obaar. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Khanderao Lud and Mehta, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner and Receiver or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE HALF BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AND BUILDING MATERIALS lying on the premises at Dadar on the Lady Jamsetji Roads out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the first mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ganji Bhanji Mistry (now an Insolvent), the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 6th day of May, 1909, SORABJEE COWASJEE Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned, landed property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 1,275 square yards or thereabouts, forming a portion of the cart called Baman Bhat, together with the incompleted messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, and together with the building materials lying in or about the side of premises, all which premises are situate at Hasali Tank Road otherwise known as Lady Jamsetji Road, at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remaining portion of the said cart, under Old No. 563, and New No. 4458, Old Survey No. 364, and New Survey No. 1-1444, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with the remaining portion of the said cart under G. Ward Nos. 4299 (1), 4299 (2), 4299 (3), 4301 (1), 4301 (2), 4302 and Street Nos. 659, 659A, 659B 661, 661A and 663 and bounded as follows, i. e, :—On or towards the east by the property of Tribhowandas Gangadas, on or towards the west partly by the property of Yeswant Ramji Patel, and another and partly by the property of Manuel De Souza, on or towards the north by the property of the said Tribhowandas Gangadas, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Moreshwar Rajaram Vaidya, and another and partly by the property of the said Manuel De Souza and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Moreshwar Rajaram Vaidya and Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya, and are now in that of the said mortgagee.

For further particular and conditions of the application may be made to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Attorneys to the mortgagee, at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

42 BALES COUNTRY MADE CHECK AND WHITE TWILL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Seth Mulji Kalidas, 1st Ganeshwady Lane, near Mulji Jaitha Market, the following, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)—

On account and at the risk of Thakker L khmidas Choonilal—

27 bales each 50 pieces check, No. 811 26 by 26 yards manufactured by the Emperor Edward Mills.

15 bales each 40 pieces white striped twill, No. 15700A : 25 by 40 yds., manufactured by the Manekji Petit Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day of the sale at the purchaser's expence.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Ganeshwady, known as the Family House of the Late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji and a Chawl adjacent to it.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jivavahoo, widow .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Sakarvahoo, widow, and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 23rd day of February, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in one lot, the undermentioned immovable properties comprising of the family house of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, at Ganeshwady, and the chawl adjacent to it on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 863 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 130, 174, Collector's New Nos. 1068, 1057, 1470, New Survey No. 1590, together with the messuages, tenements dwelling houses or building standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 1534 and 1535, Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, situate lying and being on the south side of the public road, known as the first Ganeshwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, on or towards the south by the partly by a public passage and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the Borah Masjid, on or towards the east partly by the property of Salibhai Lukmanji, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the New Piece Goods Market, Company, Ld., and partly by the property of Jairam Damji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application can be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee Mr. Narotsmdas Hurjiwandas, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Rahimtoola Huwan Miya, the deceased mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power, of the sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 21st day of April, 1909, and made between the said Rahimtoola Husan Miya (since deceased), of the one part and Harjiwan Narondas (since deceased) and the said Narotumdas Hurjiwandas of the other part, SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneer, will on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land of ground, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the eastern side of 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 109 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 102, and now under Ward No. 615 (1) and Street Nos. 361-362, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Memonwada Street, on or towards the north by the Memonwada Masjid or Mosque and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola'

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the said surviving mortgagee, at their office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., fancy articles, such as dolls, toys, game, plateware, handbags, photo-frames and albums, cash-boxes, jewel-boxes, bird cages, bronze figures, fans, baba chairs and perambulators, feather fans, writing cases, rocking horse, baba hand motors, picture frames, vases, new style graphophones with English and Hindustani records, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st day of April, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Motibhai Ladha, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 21st day of October, 1909, the following landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Duncan Road, outside, the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7342, Street Nos. 147, 149 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1769, New No. 8901, Old Survery No. 2/1272, New Survey No. 4742, containing, by admeasurement 77 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Balwant Kashiram Raikar and on the south by the property of Suleman Jackeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m., (S... Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by P... Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, ... quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, almira, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing, washband, and writing tables, phonographs, iron safes, piano by Kaps, folding harmonium by Mason and Hamlin.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fetterle :—

1 lady's gold watch set with a diamond and pearls.

1 18-carat chronometer gold clock watch, perpetual calender repeater.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 double-seated brougham.

1 second-hand office shigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as drawing room sofa, chairs and easy chairs, cabinet, sideboard table, cupboard, almyrah, bookstand, soil linen basket, meatsafe, turree, wall clocks, water colours pictures and oil paintings, one sweet-toned square piano by Rose and Co., one incubator, one pair long boot with boot trees, gas chandeliers gas fittings, etc.

21 Lady scrafs, one case containing packets of "Heliose," for Kerosine lights, and one case fancy glass heads bangle.

On account of the concerned.

G. S. 1236 G. No. 62.—1 case containing plated brushes and mirrors, jockey and goggle field glasses eye shades, white operas, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 set new carriage rubber 81 foot.

1 strong bay walet gelding, aged, with a strong E. B. Victoria and a set of harness.

1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Liquidator, Western India Motor Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the constituents of the above Company.

A lot of motor accessories, such as gogles, compression valves, Horn reeds, wire terminals copper, water joint, clips, brass funnells, brass and plated foot pumps, continental outer cover 600 by 58, old and new tubes, accumulators, side lamps, tail lamps, leather belt for motor cycle, brass head lights, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of the concerned.—

Ex. s. "Nordenfels."

About 1,500 bundles steel hoops, slightly damaged. A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1911.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Aden March 26, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Wardenfels, 2811 tons, Captain K Schmel, sailed on Friday for Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

The steamer Goslar, 2746 tons, Captain O Schroder, sailed on Friday for Marseilles and Hamburg, with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain E Ceberich, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sandown, 2,411 tons, Captain F Scott, sailed on Friday for Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Burrafield, 2,614 tons, Captain S Blakemore, sailed on Friday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Errington Court, 2,781 tons, Captain J M Cleghorn, sailed on Friday for Hull and Rotterdam with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Tullochmoor, 2,250 tons, Captain G Johnston, sailed on Friday for Dunkirk with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain G B Schinffins, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora, 5,239 tons, Captain G H C Weston, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gutenfels, 3,551 tons, Captain R Franzins will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick S N ..Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr C M Luck .....R I M
R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr.....Jones .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—March 31.

Alexandra	2483 Reid		
Bodlewell	2209 Smiles		Graham & Co
Budrie	1613 Jones		B & P S N Co
Blakemoor	2498 Knott		W & A Graham & Co
Clan Macalister	3055 McRepeace		James Finlay & Co
Caledonien	2,540	Melher	M Maritimes & Co
Countess Warwick	2568 Prentices		W & A Graham & Co
Dumra	702 Manley		M M & Co
Gaalar	2743 Schloder		Volkart Bros
Gymeric	2558 Williams		E Tajbhoy
Haig Hall	3068 Owen		W & A Graham & Co
Heim	758 Eriksen		F F Campbell & Co
Itinda	2398 Goss		M M & Co
Inverness	2101	Venus	Naimes 25-3
Itaura	3362 Bi hop		M M & Co
Niam	2041 Beson		T Morrison and Co
Nurbedda	1960 Kiner		M M & Co
Saifi	502 Baldwin		B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2566 Born		Shah S N Co
Trigonia	1055 Hofman		Indo Burmah Petroleum Co
Ula	3426 Scott		M M & Co
Warora	2564 Mande		N F M M & Co
Waroonga	1609 Bamber		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3563	Morrison	Liverpool	11-4	K Nixon & Co
B Bampton	2798	Popp	Rotterdam	4-4	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Fetham	2259	Peterson	Genoa	4-4	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Ariosto	3760	Bradley	Hull	6-4	J Finlay & Co
G Naderi	1163	Gore	Jeddah	5-4	B & P S N Co
H Fenay Lodge	2075	English	Antwerp	5-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Dunster	2869	Dunning	Antwerp	5-4	J Mackintosh & Co
N Lord Kelvin	2155	Gibbon	Mary Port	4-4	W & A G & Co
P Comerio	2,593	Hall	New York	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q England	2471	Fancy	Antwerp	4-4	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	5-4	B & P S N Co
2 Circasia	4336	Osborne	Liverpool	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Macfarlane	3575	Price	Marseilles	1-4	J Finlay & Co
4 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
5 Hindustan	2319	Mashall	Genoa	7-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Gullenfels	3551	Franzins	Karachi	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
8 Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	7-4	N Y K
9 Hartlepool	2720	Ward	Antwerp	4-4	J Mackintosh & Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	Karachi	6-4	K Nixon & Co
12 Caledonia	3,529	Hayward	London	8-4	P & O Co
15 Caboto	3846	schiaffins	Calcutta	1-4	Venice S N Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Esmail	Mangalore	31-3	Bo S N Co Ld
di	547	Ahmed	Karachi	1-4	Bo S N Co Ld
d	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	6-4	Bo S N Co Ld
ri	829	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Queda	4944	Archdeacon	Stream 5-4 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
31	Marmora	Weston	Shanghai, Mar 14
	R I M S North-brook	Jones	Rangoon, Mar 24
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Mar 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Wardenfe's	Schmel	Rangoon
	Goslar	Schroder	Marseilles and Hamburg
	Sandown	Scott	Hull & Dunkirk
	Burrsfield	Blakemore	Dunkirk
	Errington Court	Gleghorn	Hull & Rotterdam
	Tullochmoor	Johnston	Dunkirk
	Lhasa	McDearmid	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance on Friday :—

Steamer Africa, Sebrich, Trieste, &c.
" Caboto, Schiaffins, Calcutta.
" Gutenfels, Franzins, Hamberg, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer City of York for Karachi.
" Salsette for Aden.
" a Beme for Rangoon.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, outward bound passed Suez on the 30th ultimo and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's, steamer Yarra from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 31st instant at 7 a.m.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived at London on the evening of the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS— MARCH 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi s—36 bales hemp and 11 and 45 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey : 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 5,530 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co.

Circassia s—10,000 cwts wheat, 8,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 25 empty iron drums. E Hiscocks.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bundles wooden staws for casks, 23 bundles iron hoofs old, Boyce and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 50 bundles deer horns, H A Oomer ; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, William Blythe and Co ; 100 cwts gum, J Nutbheram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Karachi s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 275 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Comeric s—3 bundles woollen carpets 8 bundles indian courios, Bradford and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ariosto s—25 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Bampton s—4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bucher; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Errington Court s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 8,435 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Ariosto s—10,112 cwts castorseed, A Khimjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—100 cask skins, Enrico N Stein.

Dunster s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 226 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

England s—9,500 cwts castorseed ; 5,098 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Linay Lodje s—300 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haig Hall s—3,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,450 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 241 cwts zidori roots, Nusservanji Bros. and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hindustan s—4,000 cwts linseed, H Gooculdas and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 100 tons English scrup iron, F B Parekh; 3,950 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Pilham s—1,000 cwts teelseed, K Deuchand; 4,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—3 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Mrru s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—70 cwts gum, A H Mawji ; 300 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co. 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

"Lancelot and Elaine" a beautiful poem-picture founded on the story from Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" is the big attraction at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, during the coming week. The film is beautifully acted and the scenery is perfect. Foolshead is here with us again this week and as usual we look forward to a hearty laugh at his antics. Another interesting picture will be the views of Taormania the Kaiser's favourite holiday resort which has been taken by special permission. An entertaining hour is assured at the Excelsior Cinematograph.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Appellate side work is over uncontested and those contested matters will be taken as under :—

738-04 Balkrishna and M Rustomji Nowroji Motabhoy and another vs Khimji Hirjee Kayani and another Mulla and M.

1045-08 Merchershaw and N Bashchand Virchand and others vs Fakirchand Nanchand.

52-09 M B Chotia Sulleman Moola Dawood vs Firm of Ahmed Husein and another

472-10 Hiralal and Co Cusutally Sarafally and Co vs Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria Mulla and M

Re Indian Arbitration Act and Re Volkart Bros

236-11 Crawford B and Co A Blaschock and Co vs Lackhmichand Ramchand Edgelow G W and Co

25-10 Malvi H M and R Munjibhai Carrimbhoy vs Manordas Harackchand Jamshedji R and D

1046-09 In person, Sayed Mahbook Alikhan vs Syed Sardar Alikhan and others

1119-09 Raghavaya B and K Mangalore Ramrao vs Kikabhai Premchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co

1151-09 Raghavaya B and N The Ahmedabad New Edward Mfg Co vs Soojanmal Soogamal, Pestonji R K & Co

16-10 Wadia G and Co E D Sassoon and Co vs Sidick Haji Hoosein, Edgelow, G W & Co Madhowji K and Co Bala alias Rama Kamlia vs Gopal Nagoo Patel and others, un person, Madhowji K and Co Mirza M and M.

29-10 Shroff D and D Khimji Hirji Hunsraj vs Jamshedji Fardunji Karkaria S B Mehta.

22-08 Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jethabhai Ardeshir Seth and others, F P Pavri.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree,

968-09 Matubhai J and M Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattavi vs Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others Tookurdas and Co Captain and V Bhaishankar K and G and Wadia G and Co,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

155-09 Tyabji D and Co Madhowrao Shivshunker and others vs Harischandra Sunderlal Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

217-37 Malvi H M and R Messrs Khetsidas Lachminarayhn vs Narothamdas Gordhandas and another Matushai J and M.

Commercial Cause.

108-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Gooculdas Khimji vs Kaliandas Bechardas and another Mirza M and M.

Long Causes.

949-09 Payne and Co Ganji Gulabchand and Co vs Prote Shivnarayen Sudasukdas and others Edgelow G W and Co.

135-06 Nadirsha and D Fatmobai widow vs Bibibai Sabni and Co.

893-09 Dadachnnji Rao Sahib Manaji Rajiji Kalewan vs Kandoo Bailooo Mulla and M.

992-09 Thakurdas and Co Chandabhoy Haji Mahomed and others vs Magan Ranchod Patel and others Masukhlal J H and Co.

506-08 Wadia G and Co Manekhal Gordhandas vs Pranjiwandas Vajeram.

9-52 Payne and Co Ganji Dwarkadas Horidas Purshotamdas and other Little and Co.

57-10 Mulla and M Devidas Khimji vs The Bombay Cotton Mills Ltd and another Payne and Co Tyabji D and Co settled

830-09 Manubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Maganlal Mehta, Edgelow G W and Co

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B

575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghapinde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D

31-09 Tyabji D and Co Moteebai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co

805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunjbehari Ramnarayen and others, Captain and V

580-09 Malvi H M and R Harunandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushiamal M B Chotia.

1155-09 Chitnis M and M Mangesh Balkrishna Kolaskar vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd Ardeshir T A Gandhi Maganlal Shivlal vs Dayabhai Tapidas and other Raghavaya B and N S B Mehta Edgelow G W and Co Smetham B and Shamrao M and H T A Gandhi.

423-09 Payne and Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Tae Hansa Line of steamer Gooculdas a steamship Company Craigie B and C

302-09 Payne and Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Tae Hansa Line of steamer Gooculdas a steamship Company Craigie B and C

1179-09 T A Gandhi Govindji Jairam and another Kanga and S

1156-09 Mulla and M Hawabai vs Paulinbai and others

301 Motichand and D Vasanji Meghji and Co vs Jadowji Morarji and Co Madhowji K and C

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEADNELL—March 2, at Comox, Vancouver Island, the wife of H H M Beadnell, late captain 3rd batt Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

MACLEAN—March 11, at Ghezireh, Cairo, the wife of Capt C W MacLean, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, of a son.

TALLENT—March 8, at Walton Lodge, Chislehurst, the wife of J H Tallent, M B Cantab, M R C S of a son.

FULLER—March 12, at 47 Rutland Gate, the wife of Sir John Fuller, Bt, of a daughter.

GROGAN—March 11, the wife of Rear-Admiral W J Grogan, of a daughter.

NEAVE—March 7, at 38 Hyde Park Gate, the wife of Sir Thomas Neave, Bt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—LEIGH-BENNETT—March 9, at St Mary's Church, Thorpe, Surrey, Edward Philip, son of Lieut Col Carter, late Border Regt, to Margaret, daughter of the late Henry C Leigh-Bennett, M P.

WATSON—HARVEY—Feb 25, at the British Vice-Consulate, Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Lieutenant Eric Victor Watson, R G A, second son of the late Rev A R Watson, M A, and Grandson of the late John Watson of Bombay and Galt Hall, Castle Carrock, Carlisle, to Agnes, Clare, widow of the late William Leathem Harvey, C I E, I C S, and second daughter of the late Professor Peter Peterson, of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

DEATHS.

AILESBURY—March 10, at Tottenham House, Savernake Forest, Henry Augustus Brudenell-Bruce, fifth Marquess of Ailesbury, aged 68.

BLACKLEY—March 7, at 15 Alexandra Road, Clifton, Bristol, Col John Henry Blackley, late Royal Art aged 71.

BRIDGEMAN—March 11, the wife of Col the Hon Francis Bridgeman.

CAMPBELL—March 12, Capt James Campbell, 40 Malvern Road Dalston, aged 69.

CUMING—March 9, at Palmerston Lodge, Dublio, Julia, widow of Col S W Cuming, aged 78.

GABRIEL—March 2, at 4 Cambridge Park Gardens, Twickenham, William Wallace Gabriel, aged 93.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Light Horse, "At Home" and Regimental Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 4-15 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, on "The Savage South Seas," Y. M. C. A. 9-15 p.m.

St. John's Ambulance Association, Demonstration in First Aid, by Col. Sir Richard Temple, Elphinstone High School, 9-30 p.m.

Yacht Club Races, 3-20 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Picture, the great play on "Lancelot and Elaine" by Lord Tennyson.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim : "A man who cannot command his temper, his attention, and his countenance, should not think of being a man of business."

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 3rd April, 1911, at 11 o'clock.

ANJUMAN-E-ADABIGAT-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held this evening at 6 p. m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Empire High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Sayed Mahommed Bakir will deliver a lecture in Persian on "The Origin and History of the Jamshedi Naoroz Festival"

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—The ordinary weekly meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Dadysett Agiari Hall, Fort, when Mr. M. N. Dastur, M. A., will expound Yasna XXXII. 12, and Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M. A., will read a paper on "The ideal prayer according to a Sassanian writer.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY ZARTHOSHTI MADRESSA —A prize distribution of this Madressa will take place this day at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhy Parsee Benevolent Institution when Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson, M.A., Ph.

NOTABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

Charlotte Bronte's Story of a Daring Irishman.

Autograph letters and private documents possess a peculiar fascination, and in a collection which was sold on March 22, in London, by Messrs. Sotheby, some interesting revelations are included. Thus, upon the light side, the late King Edward VII, writes boyishly to his sister, in 1851 :—"My dear Vicky,—How did you like the fete the other day; I liked it very much indeed. . . . Give me an account of what butterflies you have caught to-day." And Victor Hugo writes to the director of the Opera in 1851, saying that "one of the chairs in the box you have given us very contrarily gave way under my brother-in-law, Paul Foucher, on the moment of his sitting down." Again, others besides Mr. Shorter will rejoice in a letter from Charlotte Bronte to Miss Ellen Nussey, in August, 1839, recounting that she had received a rather sudden proposal of marriage from an Irishman. This unnamed person was introduced by Mr. Hodgson, "papa's former curate," one evening, and Miss Bronte conversed with him cordially, but "drew in" when "he began to season his conversation with something of Hibernian flattery":—

A few days after I got a letter . . . it proved to be a declaration of attachment and proposal of matrimony, expressed in the ardent language of the sapient young Irishman. Well, thought I, I have heard of love at first sight, but this beats all. I leave you to guess what my answer would be. . . . I am certainly doomed to be an old maid. Never mind, I made up my mind to that fate since I was twelve years old.

TWO BYRON ITEMS.

Two important Byron items are included, the proof sheets of "Hints from Horace," with a letter to Mr. Murray refusing to have his worked "docked," and the revise proof of "Some Observations Upon an Article in "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine," 1820," of which the last leaf is lost. Together with this there is a note by Byron about Keats, containing some interesting valuation:—

Mr. Keats died at Rome about a year after this was written, of a decline produced by his having burst a blood-vessel on reading the article on his "Endymion" in the "Quarterly Review." . . . . .

My indignation at Mr. Keats's depreciation of Pope has hardly permitted me to do justice to his own genius, which maybe all the fantastic fopparies of his style was undoubtedly of great promise. His fragment of Hyperion seems actually inspired by the Titans : . . . before his death : is said to have been persuaded that he had not taken the right line and was reforming his style upon the most classical models of the language.

Another Keat's item is a fine sonnet in Leigh Hunt's autograph, in which he says, in 1816 :—

"And surely as I feel things lovelier still,
The human look, and the harmonious form
Containing woman, and the smile in ill,
And such a heart as Charles' wise and warm,
As surely as all this, I see e'en now,
Young Keats, a flowering laurel on your brow.

This brings one naturally to a charming letter from Charles Lamb, in October, 1827, in which he writes :—

We are fairly housed at Enfield, and an angel shall not persuade me to wicked London again. We have here six Sabbath days in a week for—none. The change has worked upon my sister's mind. . . . I have no shadow but her illness [illegible] repenting the step.

[illegible] animadverting on his own critical [illegible] are concerned—I have no [illegible] pictures [illegible] and fashions, I substitute analogies, and get rid of the phenomenon by slurring it for its [illegible]—he relates a story of a fishmongers widow who will not part with the picture of a fish left by her late husband because it was his favourite.

There still also to be put up Sir Joshua Reynolds's [illegible] statement of the circumstances by which he was induced to paint his celebrated picture, Macbeth, and with regard to which he was led into [illegible] with Boydell. An early letter from the Duke of Marlborough, one of Warren Hastings' last letters, letters of Boswell, Dickens, Garrick to Mrs. Nesbet, and others will be [illegible].

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Duke of Bedford's Reply to Lord Lucas.

The Duke of Bedford, writing from Woburn Abbey, in mail week, deals with the reply which Lord Lucas made as to the criticisms on the strength of the Army contained in his Grace's recent letter. The Under-Secretary for War, he says, leaves the main point, as to his figures unchallenged. "His answer," continues the duke, "is, therefore, an additional proof that the Reserve will be in 1913 inadequate to meet the requirements of the expeditionary force. Lord Lucas describes my letter as 'coming with misleading calculations.' In proof he brings forward three instances, presumably the strongest he can find. He states that in 1913 the number of men passing into the Reserve is likely to be very much below the normal. I read, however, in Lord Ercoll's return that the number of men of all arms tranferring to the Reserve in 1913 will be 28,419 a number above the normal. On February 8, 1911, I asked Lord Lucas in the House of Lords to give the number of both non-commissioned officers and men in the Regular Army now at home under 20 years of age. Lord Lucas replied that there were 26,720 men under 20 years of age, but added :—'This does not include non-commissioned officers, but, of course, they are very few indeed in number.' The expiration of non-commissioned officers made the figures useless for calculation. I was at a loss, I confess, to take as a standard of comparison the numbers given [illegible] available Army annual return, which gives the number as 5,971 on March 31st, 1911, in the House of Commons the Secretary for War in reply to [illegible] Wolmer gave the number of men under 20 years of age returned as effective in the Army on [illegible]. The difference of 300 is very great, and it is due to Lord Lucas's preference for an incomplete return when the figures were known to be [illegible] it complete.

COMPARISON WITH 1905.

[illegible] compare [illegible] the establishment of the Regular Army in 1905, with the establishment of the Regular Army in 1910-11. By the general annual report on the British Army the establishment on October 1, 1905, for the British and Indian and Colonial establishment was fixed at 288,788. By the Army Estimates for 1910-11, the establishment for the same was fixed at 254,547, a net reduction in establishment of 34,241, men, involving the abolition of nine infantry battalions. This is an accepted fact; its statement therefore, cannot be misleading, I have never compared establishment with strength. Lord Lucas points out that there are more men of over 20 years of age in the Army at home at the end than at the beginning of the trooping season. That is so. The difference is due to the return from abroad of the time-expired men, who, for the moment, increase the number of men of over 20 years of age serving with the colours at home. But all these men are due for immediate transfer to the Reserve. Their presence with the colours means their absence from the Reserve, in the strength of which they are estimated. The practice of counting men twice over is arithmetical ciphers with the colours and the Reserve may be useful in War Office calculations but as a fighting machine one man can only be in one place at one time.

It is doubtless unfortunate the Army annual [illegible] should appear some time after the Army annual [illegible] are brought forward, because all calculations necessarily be based on figures which [illegible] than a year old. But this unfortunate [illegible] no sufficient reason for making [illegible] late the future strength of [illegible] or to forecast the [illegible] by the Government [illegible] bottom in 1913. [illegible] may be brought [illegible] striking [illegible] force

TOBACCO GROWING IN IRELAND.

Experiments Successful.

Although the tobacco plant thrives in nearly every portion of the world, its profitable cultivation for commerce presents peculiar difficulties. There are, for instance, several hundred varieties which are subject to endless modifications owing to the differences of soil and climate. The same variety grown on the same field may in succeeding seasons produce leaf adapted for entirely different purposes. The first season may be such that the leaf will be dry and thin, and suitable only for cigarettes, while in the second the leaf may be excellent for plug wrappers. The same plant will also produce several grades of leaf, of which the lower ones may be adapted for pipe smoking, the next for cigarettes, and the tips for plug fillers. The results, however, of the experiments in the growing of tobacco in Ireland, which were started under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in 1900, show that tobacco can be successfully grown and cured there, and that a leaf suitable for blending in smoking mixtures can be produced. In 1904 the experiments were conducted on a commercial scale, and tobacco was grown on twenty acres at one centre. Since then the number of centres and the area under tobacco have steadily increased. Last year experiments were carried out under the strict supervision of the Department, of 99 statute acres by 19 persons at 9 centres situated in 7 counties.

FINANCING SMALL HOLDERS.

In addition to this, advantage was taken of the new scheme which enables existing experimenters, who have the necessary experience and equipment for preparing tobacco for market, to engage and assist neighbouring small holders in the production of tobacco by instructing and financing them and by providing them with a cash market for their tobaccos as soon as it is cured. Seven small farmers were helped in this manner to commence tobacco growing on 4 3-4 acres. Fifteen acres were also cropped by one experimenter, who took out an ordinary licence under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1908, permitting the general cultivation of tobacco in Ireland. Under these provisions two other farmers on their own account obtained licences to grow tobacco from the Board of Customs and Excise.

The cost of production is considerable, being not less than £20 per statute acre, and in some cases treble that sum. Large net profits may be secured in highly-protected countries, or where labour and virgin soils are very cheap, but as a rule tobacco, like most farm crops, is not likely to yield more than a fair return upon the labour and capital expended. The returns for the crop of 1910, in Ireland, are not yet available. The weather on the whole was extremely unfavourable; the excessive rains of August, hindered the harvesting of early cigarette and cigar varieties, the aircuring of the tobacco, besides, inducing a widespread outbreak of the "leaf spot" fungus disease, but the fine weather during September and October was particularly favourable for the curing of the later harvested varieties.

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED SEED.

It was found that in general Irish-grown seed was not inferior to imported seed and that in certain cases it is much superior. From the returns for 1909, it would appear that the cost of production per acre is still considerably in excess of the amount received per acre. In no case does the selling price per lb. equal the average cost of production. The most satisfactory results were obtained at one centre growing pipe, cigarette, and cigar tobacco, where the price obtained per lb. was 6.8d., as compared with 8d., the cost of production. On the other hand, at another centre with cigar tobacco only the price and the cost were respectively 5.2d, and 19.3d. per lb, i.e., the receipts amounted to £17 11s. 6d., and the expenditure to £65 6s. 6d. per acre. The initial expenses incidental to the introduction of a new industry into any country are always heavy; experience has to be bought, especially when dealing with so capricious plant as tobacco, and great care must be exercised not to market or manufacture the produce prematurely. Having regard to the great progress made within the short period of ten years, there is every reason for believing that at the expiration of another decade the Irish tobacco grower may rely upon a substantial profit.

ENERGY IN THE SUN.

Vast System of Power Distribution.

"Radiant Energy and Matter" is the subject of a series of lectures at the Royal Institution, London by Professor Sir J. J. Thomson. At the Introductory lecture, which was given in mail week the lecture remarked that the planets were dependent for their energy from day to day, almost from minute to minute, on the supplies which they received from the sun. The solar system was a power distribution scheme on an enormous scale and the sun was the power station. The method by which energy was transmitted was practically wireless telegraphy; for they had every reason to believe that radiant energy travelled to us from the sun in the form of something mechanically equivalent to electrical waves. The amount of energy sent to us from the sun was, he thought, large than many people realised. At present that power was practically wasted, or rather it was spent in making the earth a little warmer than it would otherwise be, and generally made those places warmer where an addition to the temperature could be well dispensed with. Attempts had been made from time to time to utilise this enormous supply of energy, and some day they might succeed. Radium, he explained, was not heat in all its [illegible] but [illegible] bodies whose temperature might be raised. It might as well be called electricity [illegible] it was, he believed, electrical phenomena. The methods that had been used to detect and measure this energy depended upon absorbing it and transforming it into heat.

He proceeded to discuss the expenditure of energy by the sun, and to explain how it was that the sun did not grow appreciably colder. The source of energy was not radium, nor yet was it uranium. Many people had the idea that the sun's heat might be maintained by the constant in'lux of meteors. They believed that the sun was catching meteors all round the solar system, and that that was sufficient to account for the heat. There was, however, an objection to that, because, if that were going on, we should be acting as a kind of umbrella to the sun, and the number of meteors that would fall on the earth would be almost sufficient to make the earth itself red hot. The only hypothesis at all tenable at present appeared to be that the sun was drawing itself closer in. A contraction of about 203 ft. a year would be sufficient to account for the maintenance of the heat.

MAHOMET'S BIRTHDAY.

Millions of Mahomedans throughout the world on March 14, celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mahomet. The London Branch of the Islamic Society commemorated the anniversary at Caxton Hall, Westminster. The proceedings opened with a short prayer chanted by M. Saggu. Then followed a paper on Islam, read by Mr. Jellishall. Mr. Hanson Flight, and English Mahomedan, made a declaration of faith in Islam, and Mr. John Orme representing a Christian Society, spoke of the growing feeling of international brotherhood which, he argued, was tending towards social and political advancement. Mr. Sheldrake, another English Mahomedan, and honorary assistant secretary of the Islam Society, gave a sketch of Mahomet's career, pointing out that he was the only person in history who had founded a religion, an empire, and a nation, and at the same time was the author of a book which was at once a Bible, a Book of Common Prayer, and a Code of Laws. Again, Mahomet was the only man who was a poet philosopher, statesman, prophet, and prince. This ended the formal proceedings. There are branches of the Islamic Society all over the world. The society was not always known by this title. In 1881, it was known as the [illegible]man-i-Islam. In 1903, the title was changed [illegible]n-Islam Society. Subsequently there was [illegible] the society was accused of fostering [illegible]ons. Its members, however, did not [illegible] the society being associated with [illegible] Islam a great world movement [illegible]tre, and so they again changed [illegible] the Islamic Society. The Pre- [illegible] Suhrawardy of Calcutta.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty March 11.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—Chief 'Engineer P L Waldron retired.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—Midshipman J C S Warwick to be Sub-Lieut March 10.

March 13.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following Prob, Sub-Lieuts, have been confirmed as Sub-Lieuts :—G Lake July 1, 1908; W Clark Oct 1, 1909; H A Deane April 1; C H B Foxley July 1; W B Coyle Oct 1.

War Office, March 14.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Detention Barracks—Capt H D Carlton, the Royal 'Scots Lothian Reg, to be a Commandant 2nd class, vice Maj E M K Parsons, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg, who has resigned that appointment Jan 4.

Cavalry.

15th the King's Hussars—Capt F H Sykes is seconded for service on the Staff Feb 25.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Capt F D Alexander is seconded for service as an Adjt of Yeomany; Super Capt O M Croshaw is restored to the establishment Feb 25.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Sir W R Crooke-Lawless, C I E M D, retires on retired pay March 15.

Scots Guards—Major W F Loscelles retires on retired pay ;-Second Lieut R F R Nugent resigns his commission March 15.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Reg—Second Lieut R S Pringle to be Lieut Feb 10.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts.:—G R F Leverson, and to remain Supernumerary; A P Garaier, and to remain seconded H L F Nicholls Feb 18. Gent Cadet L A Barrett, from the R M College, to be Second Lieut March 15.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Capt J A Thicknesse to be Major March 8

The Cheshire Reg.—Capt and Brev Maj W H Anderson to Major March 7.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gent Cadet M D G Parry, from the R M College, to be Second Lieut March 15.

The Loyal North Lancashire Reg—Capt G T Body is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Infantry ; Super Capt A Burrows is restored to the establishment Feb 17.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—Capt K J Roy is seconded for service with the West African Reg Feb. 22.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Reg.—Sec Lieut A W B Gompertz to be Lieut Feb 12.

The York and Lancaster Reg—Sec Lieut H G Gauntlett to be Lieut Feb 12.

The Highland Light Inf—Lieut B H Baird, an Adjt of Territorial Infantry, to be Capt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 23.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt H R G Deacon to be Major March 4.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt J A Fraser is seconded for service an Adjt of Territorial Infantry Feb 27.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G C F Nelson to be Lieut Feb 4.

The West India Reg— Sec Lieut F D Hughes to be Lieut Feb 14.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut D Lamond is removed from the Service for absence without leave Dec 16,

Army Medical Service.

Surg-Gen Sir T J Galwey K C M G, C B, M D retires on retired pay: Col G W Robinson to be Surg.-Gen; Lieut Col W G Birrell, from the R A M C to be Col March 15.

R A M C—The date of the seconding of Lieut T A Weston, M B, is Jan 31, 1911, and not as stated in the 'Gazette' of Feb 17, 1911.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses to be Sisters:—Miss M M C E Newman, Miss F. M. Tosh; Miss V L W Bird to be Staff Nurse provisionally March.

Memoranda.

Col J W A Marshall, C B, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay March 13; Col W G Gwatkin, on vocating his appointment as a G S O, 1st grade is placed on the Half-pay List March 1; Lieut-Col. G M Campbell, R M A, to be Brevet Col March 12. The undermentioned Qrmrs. and Hon Lieuts are granted the honorary rank of Capt:—A Clapshaw, R A M C; W N Archibald, R A M C; J Watkins, R A M C; A Gain, Welsh Reg; and E W Skinner Lincolnshire Reg.

Admiralty, 13th March.

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned Gentleman Cadet has been appointed Second Lieutenant:—James Gordon Johnstone. Dated 21st December.

Admiralty, 14th March.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

John Russell Bell to be Sub-Lieutenant Dated 13th March.

Admiralty, 15th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 16th July, 1895, and 8th December, 1903—Vice-Admiral Randolph Frank Olive Foote, C M G has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the samedate —Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jack-on, K. C. B. K. V. O., F. R. S. to be Vice-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet; Captain Arthur Wartensleben Ewart to be Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870.—Captain William Sefton Bowman has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 9th March, Paymaster Tom Henley has this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 28th November, 1887—Lieutenant Carlyon Wilfroy Bellairs has been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List. Dated 15th March.

Admiralty, 16th March.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—Lieutenant Alexander Hugh Hope Gibson Douglas (retired).

Admiralty, 16th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 3rd May, 1888—Chief Officer of Coast Guard Frederick George Rogers has this day been granted the rank of Honorary Lieutenant on being pensioned.

War Office.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Bernard R Diez on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 18th March.

Major Henry A Lempriere, D S O to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice B R Dietz Dated 18th March.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars Captain John A Halliday is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Dated 1st March.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Captain Reginald G Maturin, D S O is restored to the establishment, Dated 1st March.

Lieutenant Howel G. Collins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd March, Supernumerary Lieutenant Kenneth G. Bittleston is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th March, Captain Edward V. Sarsan to be Adjutant. Dated 1st March, Royal Garrison Artillery. The restoration to the establishment of Captain Harry E. Henderson, notified in the 'Gazette' of 22nd July, 1910, is cancelled. The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Warwick S. Browne. Dated 7th September, 1910. Walter V. Nugent Dated 3rd December; Charles R Gillett Dated 7th December; Thomas A F Robinson Dated 7th December, Robert H B Clark Dated 16th December; Eric P Cudlip Dated 2nd January: John B Walker Dated 2nd January; Hubert F Burke Dated 2nd January; Richard S Bunbury Dated 2nd January; Andrew G C Smythe Dated 2nd January: Geoffrey N Hill Dated 2nd January; Wilfred P A Hattersley Smith Dated 2nd January; Frederick H Lister Dated 11th January.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Hastings S Perrott Dated 18th January; William P Bennett Dated 22nd January; John D Byrne Dated 23rd January; Stafford R Reeves, and to remain seconded Dated 28th January; John L Grinlinton Dated 28th January.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant local Captain Edward F W Lees to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 10th December.

Second Lieutenant Marshall W T Webb to be Lieutenant Dated 18th March.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Captain John B Arbuthnot, M V O to be Major Dated 15th March.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Richard J Filgate is restored to the establishment Dated 8th March.

The Devonshire Regiment, Captain Harold Street from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice G H I Graham who exchanges, Dated 18th February.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenants Kingsmil D H Gwynn resigns his commission Dated 18th March.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captain Dated 14th January John L F Tweedie, and to remain seconded.

Reginald C P Blyth and to remain seconded Donat J B McMahon.

The Worcestershire Regiment Lieutenant Geoffrey N Fitzjohn is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 6th March.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Supernumerary Captain Robert D Keyworth is restored to the establishment Dated 28th February.

The Northamptonshire Regiment Major William B Woodham retires on retired pay Dated 18th March.

The Queen's own (Royal West Kent Regiment) Captain Alfred H Pullman resigns his commission Dated 18th March.

The York and Lancaster Regiment Captain Robert E Key is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 8th March.

Supernumerary Captain Algernon E H Fenning is restored to the establishment Dated 8th March.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own, Second Lieutenant Thomas J Fitzherbert-Brockholes to be Lieutenant Dated 21st February.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend John Hackett, D D. Chaplain to the Forces, First Class is placed on retired pay Dated 23rd March.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Ladies, on their retirement, are granted permission to retain the badge of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, in recognition of their specially meritorious and devoted services:—Miss Elizabeth A Dowse, R R C and Miss ay Russell, R R C.

Army Pay Department.

Major John O Armstrong, Staff Paymaster to be Lieutenant-Colonel Dated 16th March.

Memoranda.

Colonel Joseph H Poett C B Half-pay List retires on retired pay Dated 16th March Major Percy H Fawcett Reserve of Officers is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while employed on the Peru Bolivian Boundary Commission Dated 18th March Captain Brownlow H H Matthew Lannowe, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, is granted the temporary rank of Major while employed as an Instructor at the Cavalry school Dated 18th March.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 31.

The new depression from Persia is affecting Baluchistan and the extreme north. A light precipitation has commenced in Kashmir, the North Punjab and the North West Frontier Province. Outside these areas, the only fall has been due to a thunderstorm at Trivandrum,

The forecast predicts a fairly general rain in the North Punjab, Kashmir, and the North-West Frontier Province and new falls in Baluchistan and Delta'e Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31st MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 31st March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·12" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during day is lower than usual at Multan and Ambala; night temperature is above the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the western districts and clear elsewhere. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal but has fallen during night and is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in other districts. The air is damper at Jacobabad and Kotah, while it contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day and an excess at night in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at most places. Maximum temperature is in excess at Surat and in defect at Veraval. The minimum is in excess at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere except in the extreme eastern and southern districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is about the average.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar; night temperature is in defect at Poona, in excess at Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and normal over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—The unsettled weather conditions in the north-west caused light precipitation in the extreme north; moderate to heavy cloud has also spread over the whole of the Punjab and in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Moderate cloud persists in Ceylon and the south-east of the Peninsula.

Weather to the north of latitude 24°, is likely to remain somewhat unsettled.

A few showers may occur in the north Punjab and also in upper Sind.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 31st March, was 29·934 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IT is notified that the duty chargeable under Article 40, Clause (6) of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on mortgage deeds executed by an officer of the Government for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purchase of a motor-car or a motor boat for his own use is remitted.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

The question of what is the correct ornament to wear in the present style of coiffure is day by day becoming more and more perplexing. The choice has certainly never been more varied than it is at the present moment. Everything from ribbon and tulle bands to whole caps made of pearl, of semi-precious stones, of a lattice-work of gold or silver cord or lace effects skilfully made of ribbon flowers, are to be bought on all sides. One shop is scoring a success by the display of some particularly beautiful Juliet caps made of iridescent beads which are very effective, and which have the merit of being far from expensive. Other popular ornaments are big tortoiseshell butterflies, which are worn as a slide, the hair being threaded through the wings under the body. Large carved tortoiseshell buckles are also very smart when worn with a band of hair passed over the middle bar. These buckles are being used for day and evening wear, and they look remarkably well when the hair is dressed to suit one of the new hats that are slightly tilted up toward the back.

BAGS AND WAIST-BELTS.

The waist-belts of wooden beads are charming for simple afternoon frocks ; they are about one inch wide and have dropping ends, unequal in length, the longest being about half a yard ; the ends are finished off by some fantastic design—a ball, a diamond, a star, worked, naturally, in the beads themselves. Another pretty belt is the precious-stone belt. There was one in cornelians set in gold ; and imagine what one could get in jade, in cameos and in so many of the old-fashioned stones with which our grandmothers' jewel cases where filled ! Bags—or should I call them pockets ?—are now very generally made in the same materials as the dress, and when they are not slung over the shoulder by a cord, they are sewn on to the dress about a foot up from the edge of the skirt. Some of them are so pretty, especially those which are worked in Eastern silks. Another idea is to turn the ends of the chatelaine of beads or metal into a purse. It is useful, this idea, for is one not always wanting small silver for tips when we are out, and is it not often a bore to have to dive into one's bag for these bits of money which always hide themselves out of sight, as if on purpose to annoy ?

THE JUPE-CULOTTE.

Tailor costumes are the topic of the day, writes a correspondent, at the afternoon teas where women meet. It cannot be denied that the "jupe-culotte" is gaining ground. From a fashionable point of view it may be said to have died almost in its birth, since it has come into the domain of the big drapery establishments, for 45fr. (£1 16s. in English money) it can be bought by any enterprising woman who cares to wear it. Nevertheless, the dressmaker who launched it is taking orders from morning till night one lady, an Italian, selecting as many as six in one afternoon. The doctors pretend they are hygienic, and that a skirt fastening at the ankles and giving free use to the limbs is the most sensible fashion in women's dress that has ever been created. Take for instance a model in dark-blue satin, with an overdress, buttoned a trifle on one side, in cloth. The bodice has the sleeves and empiecement in dark-blue mousseline-de-soie, with a small bolero of dark-blue satin relieved with motives of cloth. Across the bust to the waist is a kind of chemisette of black satin; the bolero is outlined with white braiding. The hat is in soft white straw edged with black and a large aigrette at the back.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F W Galloway, B
Mr M A Hartnell, B
Mr S C Davies, B
Mr J Middleton, B
Mr H M L Marchant, B
Mr A F H B Toulmin, B
Mr F G Paul, B
Rev W E Carless, B
Mr A C Dutt, M Cov
Mr F Noyce, M Cov
Capt B R Reilly, I A, B
Lt-Col R E Grimston, 6 Cav
Lt-Col H E Whiffin, 13 Lrs
Major H Davies, D S O, 53 Sikhs
Major E E Bousfield, 123 Rifles
Major T W Lightfoot, 8 Raj
Major L C Jones, 5 Cav
Major F F Major, 95 R Inf
Mrjor A B Tillard, 1-3 G R
Major C T Swan, 61 Pra
Capt D C Ormsbie, 23 Cav
Capt C A C Godwin, 23 Cav
Capt H H Grigg, 1-3 G R
Capt W Leonard, I M S
Capt R W Henderson, 17 Cav
Capt E H Pott, I Lrs
Capt A F Hartly, 11 Lrs
Capt N Macleod, 15 Sikhs
Capt A S Marriott, I A
Capt C W Robinson, S T C
Capt R W Gaskell, 9 Bhopal Inf
Capt P S Stoney, 26 Punj
Capt W H D Wilson, 1 Brab.
Lieut R Pening, 18 Lrs
Lieut A Brooke, 18 Lrs
Lieut G Howson, 4 Cav
Lieut W H Hastings 92 Punj
Lieut J E G Carlisle, 107 Pra
Lieut J R V Sherton, 11 Lrs
Lieut W G Walker, 27 Degras
Lieut H J Doyle, I O D
Lieut J Duggan, I O D

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H R C Hailey, B Cov 6 mo
Mr R Baillie, B, 3 days
Mr D Davies, M, 6 mo
Mr D R S Bourke, M, 6 mo M C
Mr H Lorimer, B, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col W C M Woodcock, 35 Sikhs, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col A H Williams, 91 Punj, 14 days
Major M J Southey, 127 Bal, 3 days
Major H J Thaker, S T C, 15 days
Capt G E Mount, 79 Int 6 mo M C
Lieut K B Joynson, 15 Lrs to 27-6-11
Engr A H F de Woolfson, R I M, 2 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H L Newman, Bo

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," March 31.

The P. & O. Co's. Mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 17th instant, which left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday last, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at 6 a.m. she brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Austin, Miss A
Bonner, Mr H S
Bunbury, Mrs E M
Deasy, Mr M D
Hulton, Mrs
Holme, Mr R
LeMarchand, Capt H N
Moody, Mr F
Noakes, Lt S M
Owen, Miss
Phillips, Mr T T
Phillips, Mr W B
Robinson, Mr and Mrs
Tancred, Capt J C
Wills, Mr W W
Walker, Capt A F

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bartlett, Mr E W J
Brewster, Mr J F
Bennett, Mrs H C C
Baker, Mr J S
Bennett, Mr H C C
Draper, Miss M
Field, Capt D M and Mrs
Faucett, Rev R J, Mrs, 2 children
Godman, Capt L
Hutchinson, Mrs H L
Hunt, Major R
Johnson, Miss R
Jackson, Prof A V W and Mrs
Low, Mr K D
Knox, Major
Meiffre, Mr
Meldrum, Mr W S
Orchard, Mr D E
Platt, Miss K
Puri, Mr S D
Sitster, Mr T A
Sproule, Capt H H
Tacroey, Miss
White, Lt-Col G F

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Holmes, Mr W F
Sutcliffe, Mr W A
Gifford, Mr S C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Stable, Mr L L
Shillidy, Mr G A
Stranack, Lt H R and Mrs
Hall, Mr W J
Crawford, Miss O E

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ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

Pain arising from
Rheumatism, Chronic Lumbago, Bronchitis, Sore Throat Sprain, from Cold, Backache, Cold at the Bruises, Chest, Slight Cuts, Neuralgia Cramp, from Cold, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,
is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First-Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals
Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

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ANY OTHER COMPANY.
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ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
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HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
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Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

The Economy of "Paisley Flour"
is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
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Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes.

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FOR THE HAIR
MACASSAR OIL
Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and

LOYAL POLICE OFFICER.

Mahomedan Inspector Honoured.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ibrahim, Inspector of Police, B. Division, who retires to-day after an active and meritorious service of 47 years, was entertained at an evening party by the members of the local City Police in a large and gaily decorated shamiana at the Head Police office at Hornby Road.

Besides all the members of the Police Force, there was a large number of the Khan Bahadur's friends and admirers present to do him honour at the time of his retirement.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, in welcoming the guest, said :—

Officers of the City Police Force,—"We are met here to-day to bid farewell to one of the best Native Officers that this Police Force ever contained. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ibrahim joined this Police Force as a constable in the year 1864, before some of us were born, and by dint of what a previous Commissioner characterized as his great commonsense, his keen professional acumen and his natural integrity, he had risen by 3rd April 1903 to the highest post open to him viz., an Inspectorship of the first grade, while in 1904 he was granted by Government the title of Khan Bahadur and in 1910 was decorated by His Majesty with the King's Police Medal for long and meritorious service. The tale of what he accomplished in his professional capacity during the long period of 47 years' active service is an interesting one, but time does not permit me to detail all the cases which his untiring energy and detective faculty brought to a successful issue. In many cases the chief actors in those old dramas of crime have disappeared from the city and many of them from the world, but Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ibrahim has gone on working for his chief and the public with that loyalty which has always marked his attitude towards his superior officers and friends until he stands here to-day at the parting of the roads with a distinguished record of nearly half a century's service. As an example of his professional capabilities and detective achievements, I need mention only one of the later cases, viz., the fraud perpetrated upon the Shah Steam Navigation Company in 1907, which, after a most patient enquiry he fully exposed, earning thereby the thanks of both the Company and the Port Trust. Many a thief, many a house-breaker of the B Division have found to their cost, when too late, that no loophole of escape was left to them when "Ibrahim Subhedar" settled down upon the enquiry into their misdeeds. It would be rather interesting to discover for how many persons during the last 47 years Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ibrahim has been instrumental in providing food and lodging at the King's expense in Byculla and Umarkhadi. I warrant the list is a long one. And with all his professional acumen and his determination to bring the criminal to book Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ibrahim has ever preserved that suavity of manner and that tact which constitute the hall mark of the really able Police Officer.

"The influence which Khan Bahadur Sheik Ibrahim has wielded in the city is known to us all. His services during the riot, of 1874, 1893, 1898, 1904, 1908 and 1911 cannot be measured in words. He knows personally the leaders of every community from the highest to the lowest ranks, and is respected by them all; on repeated occasions he has thrown all the weight of his personality into the scales to counteract the forces of disorder and resentment; while as regards the lower ranks of the force itself he stands as a pattern to all men and an exponent of loyalty in its widest sense.

"Khan Bahadur Sheik Ibrahim, I confess that I bid you farewell to-day with feelings of profound regret; for I am losing from the active roster one whom I regard not only as an able officer but as a personal and trusted friend. And I speak not only for myself but for the long line of my predecessors, from Sir Frank Souter to Mr. Gell, when I say that your devotion and loyalty to successive chiefs has been one of the greatest assets of the Commissioner of Police. On behalf of the Commissioners who are no longer here, on behalf of the Deputy Commissioners, on behalf of the officers and men of all ranks of the Bombay City Police Force I bid you, Khan Bahadur, God-speed and farewell, trusting that you will be spared for many years yet to enjoy the fruits of your distinguished career. Before I close I am asked to present to you this handsome copy of the Koran from: Superintendent Sanderson and the Officers, European and Native, of the B Division as a mark of their friendship and respect for you and as a memento of the struggles which you and they have shared shoulder to shoulder in that Division."

Mr. Edwardes then presented the Koran and flowers to the Khan Bahadur. It was a very handsome book, the contents of which were written by hand in gold ink.

The Khan Bahadur thanked Mr. Edwardes and his staff for the great honour done to him. He said that he was so touched by the words of Mr. Edwardes that he had no words with which to reply.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

THE DOMINIONS AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The annual report of the Malta Chamber of Commerce just to hand contains an interesting reference to the adoption of the metric system in that Colony. It is shown how the Chamber has continuously since 1896 been agitating, for a reform of the weights and measures and the President refers in terms of justifiable pride to the success of the agitation.

Apparently one of the main objections made to the reform was that it would be inexpedient to introduce the metric system before it had been made obligatory in the United Kingdom and in other Dominions. Count Messina, the President, in reply to this objection states:—

"By the fact that the metric system is not obligatory in England, it does not, by any means, follow that here it should not be made so; and this for the reason that the difficulties and prejudices there existing, have no room whatever of holding ground in Malta . . . . . Is the reason that the other Colonies have not adopted the system, perhaps a valid and a patriotic one to adduce, for taking away from us the pleasure of having been the first to adopt the system, whilst we have been the first to demand it? If the opponents to the system had at all weighed and considered the discussion which has taken place on the subject in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, they would assuredly have spared themselves the trouble of advancing these difficulties."

Reference to the official Agenda for the Imperial Conference shows that although the Secretary of State for the Colonies makes no mention, in his summary of subjects for discussion, of weights and measures, merely referring to "currency and coinage," it is the evident intention of Australia to introduce also the weights and measure question. Paragraph No. 10 of the subjects proposed by Australia in their telegram of the 24th December last, reads as follows :—

"That with a view to facilitating trade and commerce throughout the Empire the question of the advisableness of recommending a reform of the present units of weights, measures and coins ought to engage the earnest attention of this Conference."

The official report of the debate last August, in the Commonwealth House of Representatives, when it was decided to bring forward this subject shows that it is the intention of the Australian Government to advocate the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures throughout the Empire when bringing forward this resolution.

This debate has been reprinted by the Association, and I shall be glad to send a copy, together with other interesting pamphlets, dealing with this subject, to those of your readers who care to apply to me for them.—Yours, etc.,

E. JOHNSON,
Hon. Secretaty,
The Decimal Association.

London, March 16.

GYMKHANA MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 31.

A pleasant short two days' Gymkhana meeting has just concluded here. The sport was good, attendance fair, and the weather, due to recent rain, favourable.

HINTS TO PASSENGERS.

THE following instructions to passengers when conversing with officers on the Steamship Company's vessels are commended to all who go Home in the busy season :—

Passengers will kindly suit their conversation to the humble mental capacity of the officers, as many of them have been reduced to tottering wrecks through gigantic efforts to hold their own in ordinary intercourse.

The discussion of political or other abstruse questions is absolutely fatal to an officer's usefulness or at least it renders him incapable of coherent thought or action for several hours afterwards. By observing the old adage that simple questions only should be addressed to men of simple minds much needless suffering may be avoided.

Any Senior officer will be glad to tell you what kind of weather we will have to-morrow, or even next week if he feels well, or he can tell you the depth of the ocean at any spot you may specify. He can tell you how fast the ship is going on each side and exactly how fast she would sail if the engines were broken down. He can usually tell within a minute the time of arrival in port, if the passenger thinks it necessary to be told the exact second it involves a great mental strain, and should not be insisted upon. The courses steered he usually knows within a few points, but if a question is to be asked on this subject, he should always have a few minutes' notice to enable him to pull his wits together.

Any ladies who may require any information on astronomical subjects can have it free of charge; and on the first clear night any officer will be only too pleased to point out Orion, the Moon, the Goose or any other subject of interest. He is perfectly at home explaining the cause of phosphorescence in the water, and will gladly lean over the rail and explain matters. If you would know the points about a first prize albatross or a mollyhawk and where they build their nests, or whether they hatch their eggs under their wings, or why geese always walk in single file, or why the ship always rolls most at meal times, or why clergymen always bring bad weather with them, you can always gain the most reliable and recent information on the subject from any officer you approach carefully and respectfully.

The Fourth Officer is to be approached on all matters concerning baggage or anything else the passenger may think of at the moment, but baggage is the subject on which he is most at home. He is usually chosen by the company on account of his Job-like temper, and a child may approach him safely at any time. The best time however is after his meals. Tourists or others who may wish to have their hat-boxes, gold-headed canes, etc., sent to their club, can have this done by simply mentioning the matter casually. Such trivial details as addressing or labelling their luggage are of no consequence, as the officer is supposed to know intuitively to whom each package belongs, also its destination and to see it delivered accordingly. In case of any luggage being lost or mislaid, the proper course of procedure is to approach the officer indignantly, accuse him of gross carelessness and threaten to report him unless he produces the luggage at once. If you are a much bigger man than he, you may swear at him and hint that he is incompetent to fill his position and that he would shine with greater brightness as a dustman or scavenger or some such kind of employment, and then go to the company's office and lodge a claim for £107-16-11. All this will bring the officer to a sense of his position as a servant of the company and the public, and will prevent him putting on too much "frill". Be sure that you claim a large amount above the value of your missing property, as it is only just that you should be compensated for your trouble and annoyance. The officer's annoyance does not count; he is used to that sort of thing, and it is part of his duty to receive all kinds of abuse on behalf of the company.

Parties who may be moving their homes from one port to another, and who may have given away or sold their furniture, except a few heirlooms such as kitchen tables, fire-irons, etc., should caution the officer to handle them carefully, and put them away themselves somewhere, so as not to suffer injury. If a leg be broken from the kitchen table, or a hand-box be unduly strained, the amount of the damages will be deducted from the officer's salary if the case is properly represented to the Managing Agent. As his salary is a princely one, he can afford a few deductions without noticing them much. To insure special attention it is only necessary to mention that you are a personal friend of the Managing Director, and the officer will then burst his buttons off in the frantic efforts to serve you. This is a hint well worth knowing and will bring the proudest Fourth Officer to his knees.

The Purser must not be approached on the subject of the weather, as that is totally out of his department, and the company wish to discourage any attemps on the part of young and inexperienced pursers to manage the weather. "Tickets" are his strong point and the geography of the world is oozing out of him at every pore. When you want any reliable information regarding any route, whether going that way or not, do not hesitate to address him, as he is usually an affable person and takes great delight in giving strangers all particulars, especially when he is busy. When the ship is full and all berths engaged you should impress him with your importance by insisting on having a cabin to yourself, and hint vagnely his future promotion depends on his compliance with your request, as a word from you to the Directors will either make him or mar him. You may not have influence enough to drive a goat into a paddock, but you can pretend you are somebody very particular, which will answer quite well. When not attending to his "pursing" he may be consulted as to the most approved manner of compounding a cocktail, or in the relative merits of a gin-sling or whisky-sour. His opinion can generally be relied on as a sound one.

An Engineer will always be delighted to unmuzzle his wisdom regarding his own department freely. As he is usually a somewhat primitive person, and is not supposed to know anything beyond his own business, passengers who may feel inclined to take notice of him and put him at his ease by speaking kindly to him, should always begin by asking him how the "Old Coffee Mill" is getting along, or if he is using all the cylinders and if these are the boilers where you see those things going up and down. Some simple and considerate questions of that sort are sure to put him at his ease, and make him your friend for life. He hears questions of a sensible sort so rarely that he yearns to impart information when they are asked and will tell you all about his department, whether there is a governor or not, and if so, whether it is a good one, how much coal he burns in a day and if he is not tired of a sea-life. Then you may playfully remark that you wonder why all engineers are Scotchmen and nearly all "Mac's". This is about as far as you can safely go at one interview; give him time to digest your remarks, and at this point leave him alone for an hour or two. If you should notice a wild hunted glare in his eyes, you need not be alarmed, as very likely he is only wondering if the Cook's meat is in good condition or not, and the question as to whether your remarks are idiotic or impertinent never enters into his poor bewildered brain.

In conversation with the Chief Steward you may compare the ship unfavourably with the P. & O. liner in which you were a passenger from London. The fact of your having been a second-class passenger you may keep to yourself, as it is totally unnecessary to mention it, but you might, if you are sea-sick, attribute it to the cabin being stuffy and evil-smelling, and remark that an opposition line is badly wanted.

When dining, if you take a fancy to anything not on the Menu, order the Steward to prepare it at once, for nothing gives him greater pleasure than to meet little wants of this description.

The Captain is supplied by the company entirely in the interests of the passengers, and on account of his great and varied knowledge on all subjects during his many years of experience in a junior capacity, he has got loaded up with all sorts of whisky and scriptural knowledge, and may be now regarded as a case-hardened Oracle. The company endeavour to meet all the requirements by supplying several brands of captain, to suit all the tastes of the travelling public. There is the "Jolly dog" for patronage by commercial men and tourists; the "Sober-sides" for elderly ladies and solemn gentlemen, the "Godfearing" to watch over the Salvation Army Warriors, missionaries and Christian young men; "The Old Fossil" and the "Fire-and-Brimstone" but as the latter brand is supplied mostly on the cargo boats, profane persons desirous of travelling should give the Company's traffic Manager a month's notice.

By Order of the Outside Board of Directors.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

LUSITANIANS vs. YOUNG PARSIS.

Friday's match on the Marine Lines ground, Bombay, between the Lusitanians and the Young Parsi Hockey Club did not evoke so much interest as that of the previous day. During the first stages of play the Parsi team broke through the Lusitanians' defence, a well-directed shot from Chinoy glancing into the net off one of the uprights. Then for a time the Lusitanians continually pressed but failed to score, because of the wildness of their shooting. Eventually, however, from close play round the goal mouth Cyriaco equalised for the Lusitanians and a moment later put his team ahead, the Parsi goal-keeper going down on his knees in his attempt to save. Then came a period of uneventful play chiefly in favour of the Lusitanians, when Cyriaco once more scored for his side with a glancing shot. Soon after the whistle went for half-time, the score was :

Lusitanians..... 3 goals
Young Parsi H. C..... 1 goal

In the second half, the Lusitanians took the aggressive and Nelson finished a sharp run with a well-directed and hard shot which beat Writer. The Lusitanians still had the better of play and a little later Nelson contributed a fifth goal to his side's score. Play now centred round the Parsi goal mouth and again Cyriaco scored. From a shot from Nelson, Writer now made a good save at close quarters. Uninteresting play supervened until the call of time. Score:

Lusitanians.....6 goals
Young Parsis.....1 goal

The teams were as follows :—

LUSITANIANS.—Goal, Walker : backs, Dominic and Winter ; half-backs, Powell, Pais and de Silva; forwards, Barron, Nelson, Archibald, Cyriaco and Braganza.

YOUNG PARSI H. C.—Goal, Writer; backs, Chinoy and Antia; half-backs, Master Bhoot and Nicholson; forwards, Kaikobad, Irani, B. Writer, F. Chinoy and H. Writer.

There was no match played on the Gymkhana ground, the Bombay Education Society Old Boys' team scoring a walk-over from the Wilson College team.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailes at 3-20 p.m

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Light W H'cp M. S.	Moderate W H'cp M. S.	Fresh WH'cp M S.
Eileen.....	E C Russell and J F Watson...	Scr	Scr	Scr
Turquoise...	I W Stokes & F J Preston...	33 12	16 45	11 28
Melody ...	J B K Macbeth	18 59	17 16	19 01
Maheshuka	Lt L S M Adam R N.....	14 29	13 17	12 12

Course : No. 8+2 From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—mark boat with R-flag at No. 1 Tropshig Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard. Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP—Race Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	8 28	Embarking Syndicate
Erin.....	6 35	Hon Mr W T Morison
Lylie	Scr	Donald Fraser.
Antelope.....	19 46	Officers Warwickshire Regt
2nd Life boat ...	4 42	Officers of Salsette

Course : No. 8, From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel = 11·3 miles. Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	6 35	Major N Kirby, R E
Maud.....	2 49	Officers R E
Mavourneen	0 56	Newman Taylor
Clotha	Scr	J J Welch
Lapwing	6 35	Dr B K Goldsmith
Valkyrie	7 32	R Walker
Curlew	6 35	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	0 56	E Y Watson

Course : No. 8 same as "B" Class = 11·3 miles. Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

BARODA TRAINING COLLEGE.

Speech by the Gaikwar.

THE following is the speech of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Male Training College at Baroda, on the 29th ultimo :—

"Our system of compulsory education, which we have initiated in Baroda with such great hope, depends for its ultimate perfection on the way in which all who are concerned with it work together to that end. That there will be mistakes is certain. We must not fear them, but face them with boldness; unhesitatingly confessing them; not glossing over our faults, but courageously endeavouring to correct them. Amongst the most important factors is the supply of properly trained masters who will be teachers and educators in the truest sense of the word. Together with its work in training teachers for our elementary schools, I hope we may see the beginnings, in the Training College, of some higher education in the vernacular, by which the truths of the universe may be taught to the people in their mother tongue.

We are met together to-day to dedicate an institution that represents one of the most important works that a State can undertake. A State must protect its citizens from aggression, from the aggression of individuals as well as from that of masses; it must insure its subjects the peaceful pursuit of their various desires; the peaceful enjoyment of their daily lives; but beyond that far beyond, lies its duty to its people, like unto the duty a father owes to his son; to make him better than those of the preceding generation; better physically, better intellectually, better morally; to put him in tune with the music of the stars to which the whole universe is marching; with that orderly progression which we see all round us, in the vegetable world, in the animal world, in the world of men that steady and majestic tide from the crude toward the perfect, from ignorance toward knowledge, from darkness to light. We see it in the little child as he grows to manhood; in the human race as it sweeps from savagery to enlightment; in all the world in its strong rythmical march from the protoplasm of the past to what is waiting for us below the horizon of the distant future.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION

To that great cause of education we dedicate this building. Aye; to that great cause of education we dedicate ourselves, and our children and our children's children; to that great movement that teaches each one of you how to make the world better, how to make yourselves better.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Passion Sunday or 5th Sunday in Lent, 2nd April

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 96, 97 part 2, 556 and 107 ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 200, 238 and 197. Collections for Cathedral High Schools Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass —8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Preacher Rev. Father Langmore, S. S. J. E.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 11 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days:—Thursday, 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily. Friday 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Intercessions. Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday, 6-30 p.m. The Sacrament of confirmation will be administered by the Lord Bishop of Bombay on Monday at 6-30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy : Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu), 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu),

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Matins ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. Andrew Smith.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy : Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English) ; 7-30 a.m. (Marathi) ; 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chard.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany ; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist. Sermon by Father Langmore. 10-30 a.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong. Sermon by Father Biscoe. Alms for the Diocesan Church Society.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra.—11-15 a.m, Matins and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. J. Andrew Smith, A. C. S. Chaplain of Parel.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m. ; 7 a.m. ; 8 a.m. ; 9 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacker, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. ; 8-30 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 7 and 9 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service. 7 and 7-30 a.m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass 8 a.m., High Mass : 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasso, Dadar.—Vicar Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mess 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Social Hour, at 8-45 p.m. Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Parade Service, Preacher: Rev. R.O. Jenkins; B.S. C. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. J.F. Edwards; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p.m., Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher : Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher : Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc. 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a.m. Morning Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting. Minister Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister : Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain : Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m., Joint Morning Service ; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 1. Hymns, 129, 18, 623.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton ; 11 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. Alex S. Crichton. Psalm 63. Hymns—191, 197, 40.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikamb.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st March.

145. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be continued at the G. I. P. Vol. Rifles Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, 2nd April 1911. (Matches to be fired. Match 6 ; and 600 yards of Match 4.)

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Warrants for reduced fare tickets can be obtained from the B. V. A. Head-Quarters.

146. Parades.—The B E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 6-45 p.m. on Saturday next, the 1st April, and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

148 Promotions.—The following promotions have been ordered in No. 2 Company :—Corporals O. M. P. Clyne and K D M Forbes promoted Sergeants to fill existing vacancies. With reference to the above Sergeant Forbes is transferred from No. 3 to No. 2 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

Messrs. Edge and Co. have been awarded the "Grand Prix" for the Exhibit of Colonial Napier Cars at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Buenos Aires. This award is in addition to the "Grand Prix" awarded to Colonial Napiers at the Argentine Railway and Transport Exhibition, and the "Grand Prix" award at the Brussels International Exhibition to the six cylinder Napier.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Marmora," April 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe, with the following passengers :—

Aiers, Mr T
Armstrong, Mr and Mrs C H A
Anderson, Capt W H
Arathoon, Mr and Mrs H S
Alexander, Mr L
Armstrong, Mrs F H and child
Barclay, Mrs infant and nurse
Barnard, Mr E Y
Barrett, Capt F W
Barrington, Major T
Barton, Miss
Bertie-Clay, Mr and Mrs H
Belville, Mrs C H and child
Bonnaud, Mr A
Beynon, Deaconess Katherine
Beynon, Mrs
Butler, Mr J F P
Bayley, Mr C B
Boalth, Capt W H
Battey, Mr S A
Bloch, Mr Chas
Biles, Miss
Byramji Rustomji, Mr
Bromley, Mr and Mrs T E
Brooks, Mr J C
Barnett, Ven Archdeacon and Mr
Barton, Mr J
Beattie, Mr Mrs Miss and and 2 children
Brown, Mrs W P, and Miss M
Bryant, Mr
Burkill, Mrs 2 children and nurse
Caldicott, Mr H
Campbell, Dr C G Mrs Miss and maid
Chadwick, Mr R
Churchill, Mr 2 children infant and amah
Clark, Miss
Cleaver, Mr W E
Codrington, Miss
Coutts, Mr G Mrs child infant and nurse
Craddock, Mrs and 2 children
Crook, Mr W C
Crozier, Smith Miss
Caplen, Mr and Mrs T child and infant
Clemo, Mr W F
Coombs, Mrs and child
Chaillot, Le Comte Gaston de Buyer
Clark, Mr J E and Mrs
Crozier Smith, Mrs
Colquhoun, Miss
Chatt, Mr and Mrs and infant
Cosgrove, Mr W A
Chrystal, Mr J P
Cummine, Miss A M
Coombs, Mr E R
Cummins, Miss E
Cuthbertson, Mr W
Chatterton, Maj and Mrs B R
Calvert, Mr J
Colware, Mr H
Crozier Smith, Mr
Dady, Mr C D
Delevinge, Mr W N
Demetriadi, Mr S C
Downing, Mrs Geoffrey
Drew, Mr and Mrs W
Davy, Mr Arthur
Dring, Mrs W
Dewar, Master
Don, Mr R A
Digby, Major W
Downing, Mr J H
D'Orleans, Mcns Le Prince Antoine
Davit, Mr H C
Dolgliesh, Mr J E
Dowie, Miss M S
Dupre, Mr M
Edwards, Mr
Edwards, Mr L E
Ferguson, Mr F
Ferrier, Mr J C
Fielding, The Hon E
Fortune, Miss
Freer, Dr
Fry, Mr F R, Mrs, infant and amah
Fry, Mr and Mrs W H
Elliot, Mrs, child and infant
Edwards, Lt-Col Fitz J M
Eves, Mr A F
Ewald, Mr
Evan Thomas, Mrs
Fellows, Master
Footham, Mrs
Figgis, Miss M
Fuller Graham, Mr and Mrs J
Friedrickson, Mr H
Garda, Mr T M
Grafftey-Smith, Miss F
Gloria, Prof Alfred
Garcot, Mr P
Goldsmith, Mrs and Miss
Grant, Miss
Gutmann, Mr B
Gourju, Mr and Mrs P E
Gilliepie, Mrs
Gleeson, Mrs H J
Grant, Mr H G
Garnot, Mr J
Graham, Mrs
Graham, Mr W H
Greig, Mr W A
Greig, Maj E D W
Hagerdorn, Mrs child and and infant
Hall, Mr F C
Hamilton, Mrs
Hamilton, Mr H W
Hamilton, Capt P
Harris, Mr F Mrs & chiln
Hart, Mr A J C Mrs infant and amah
Head, Capt A E M
Helm, Miss N
Hinds, Mr and Mrs A
Hickie, Mrs and 2 children
Hares, Rev W P, Mrs and infant
Hosking, Mr G
Hubback, Mr and Mrs J A
Hastings Brooke, Col and Mrs
Hume, Mrs S G W
Haig, Miss
Heyland, Mrs W A
Hogbton, Lt-Col F A, Mrs child and infant
Haig, Miss
Harris, Mr J
Hickie, Major W B
Heyland, Miss and child
Holmes, Mr W
Harington, Hon Lady
Hewitt, Mr and Mrs C
Hadon, Rev F B
Higginson, Miss S
Holmes, Mr C H
Humes Maid, Mrs
Henderson, Mrs
Hogad, Mr R A & Mrs
Hone, Mr G H
Hourant, Mr F and Mrs
Jones, Mrs E and infant
Joseph, Mr M A
Joseph, Mr S A
Keating, Mr J N
Kendall, Miss A
Kimmel, Mr O A and Mrs
Lancaster, Mr H
Landale, Mrs, 2 children and nurse
Langston, Mrs, infant and amah
Lees, Miss
Jeejibboy, Mr M D
John, Lady
John, Mr Ulysses
Jameson, Miss
Jackson, Mr W
Javeri, Mrs D M, infant and nurse
Jeejibhoy, Mr M D
John, Lady
John, Mr Ulysses
John, Sir Edwin
Johnson, Mr and Mrs F D
Koch, Mr and Mrs F L H
Kitson, Genl G C, C V O, C B, C M G
Kemball, Mrs
Keneard, Capt W A
Koch, Mr and Mr F L H
Laiwala, Mr C G
Lambert, Capt H W L
Leslie, Mr
Lloyd-Jones, Mr and Mrs C W and infant
Lawford, Col S T B
Luard's nurse Mrs Miss
Luard, Maj and Mrs C
Logie, Mr A
Livesey, Mr and Mrs
Liddiard, Mr E S
Lalapie, Mr
MacIver, Mr R G
MacIver, Mrs and child
Menguis, Mr and Mrs E E
Macrae, Mrs and child
Mrs Sidney Preston's nurse and child
Macbeth, Mr and Mrs J B K
Moolje, Mr
MacIver, Mr R G
Monie, Mr P W
Milne, Mr W
Maxwell, Maj and Mrs H G
MacDermot, Miss
MacNee, Mr E A
Makins, Mrs
Macrae's Nurse Mrs
Metcalfe, Mr J
McCausland, Mrs
Mathews, Mr
Muchnie, Mr and Mrs
Morris, Mr C
Nicoll, Mr and Mrs F M and 2 infants
Noble, Mr A
Osmaston, Mr L S
Oakes, Capt T T
Paterson, Maj and Mrs E child and infant
Pearson, Mr and Mrs H E and infant
Peirce, Miss C
Pollard, Mr E B
Pierreponte, Mr G E
Pursotam, Mr Vithal
Pearce, Mrs C M
Ramsden, Miss M
Reynolds, Mrs and 3 Misses
Reynolds, Mrs H W and 2 Misses
Reynolds, Mr H W
Russ l, Mr E R
Reubens, 2 Misses
Robinson, Mrs a
Stansfeld, Mrs J R E
Stephens, Miss Bing
Searight, Mr G L
Smith, Mr F Maurice
Stephenson, Mr F H A
Sowerby, Mr and Mrs M H
Sinclair, Mr C S B
Sinclair, Mrs
Stewart, Mr G
Spence, Mr R M
Sweetman, Maj S W
Shroff, Mr N P
Southall, Mr W
Shaw, Mr F W
Skipwith, Miss
Skipwite, Mrs F E
Symons, Mr J L
Thaddeus, Mr M, Mrs and three Misses
Tyler, Maj R E
Troup, Mr W
Todd, Naylor, Mr E
Turner, Mr H G
Tressider, Mr
Verner, Miss
Vandelur, Mrs R S
Watts, Mr J E
White, Lady
White, Dr Lynton
Wardell, Major W
Wilson, Mrs Herbert
Wilkinson, Mr H
Walter, Mr and Mrs B
Wallace, Mr R
Wood, Mr W H A
Warlow, Rev Canon
Zalichi, Mr E D

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Mar. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs.	Rs. 32,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	59	.....	94
For previous 10 weeks of half year	1,26,000	2,32,000	.....	3,58,000
Total for 11 week	1,38,000	2,52,000	.....	3,90,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st March, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1911, for the SUPPLY of HALF ROUND TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 31st March, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client Mr. VITHALDAS PERSIMUL, has contracted to purchase from Messrs. AHMED MAHOMED and PIRAN MIYA, HUSSEIN MIYA, the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office No. 22 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of the publication hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 170 square yards and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 520, Collector's New No. 6171, Old Survey No. 530, and New Survey No. 2555, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 1519 and 1520, Street Nos. 90-903 and 69-62, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Isaji Street, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Isaji Street, on or towards the west by Samuel Street, on or towards the north by property of Ranchoddas Harridass, and on or towards the south by Bardan Street.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1911,

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHA and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	8 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil in Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for cartage here to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All oils supplied by Standard Oil Co. of New York are GUARANTEED IN CASES.

Retail Agents adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Grocers and Andhoni Agents add one anna and Thana Agents add 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN..

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 1st April, 1911.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

EDUCATION is a comprehensive term which every new generation and every country, almost every individual, interprets in a different sense. To many, and by no means a small section of the world, it conveys the narrow definition of book-learning, the three R's in perhaps an expanded form, but still as the backbone of the system. No one will deny that education should form or at least modify the mind of the individual, fostering all the best and eliminating the worst qualities that nature endowed him with and should enable him to develop and use to the utmost his intellectual and moral strength. It has been proved over and over again that mere book-learning, however successfully imparted, does not of itself form character, and without character the citizen is but a poor asset in any community. Mr. Claude Hill, in his address to the Royal Society of Arts on March 16, endeavoured to show that the well-meant resolution of Government to give exclusively secular education to the people of India—a resolution studiously calculated at the time to restore confidence in educational measures as being thenceforth free from any proselytising missionary efforts—has had a baneful effect on the generation now grown up, not so much directly as indirectly. Seeing that a standard of efficiency was set up by Government and that parents naturally wanted their sons to pass through the narrow door of examination to life employments or professions, an enlarged attendance at Government schools, elementary and secondary and leading to the University was an inevitable result. The old time-honoured system, under which the guru, the priest or the moulvie imparted the religious teaching which was everything and the secular little or nothing, dropped out of fashion or was neglected, for there is not time to follow two systems of education in the short youth of the Indian child. Now Mr. Claude Hill quotes the views, frankly tendered to him, of the older generation of Indian gentlemen on the results of modern Indian education. All spoke of "the deplorable change in the attitude of children to their parents" and dwelt on their disappointment in the fruits of a system of teaching on which they relied not only for the instruction but for the due development of character in their sons. In the discussion on Mr. Hill's paper, Sir James Wilson and Mr. Moore, I. C. S., were able from personal observation to endorse Indian opinion of modern educational methods. A Panjabi of the old school objected to the fact that the liberty of the young subject too often took the form of impudence, and perhaps he was right.

The cardinal feature of Hindu sacred literature, the literature that was the sole study in ancient days of the pupils of a guru, is respect to constituted authority, be it parent, teacher or ruler, so that deference to age and learning was an imperative law to the Hindu mind. Now, in spite of the benevolent intentions of the Government, and Mr. Hill is not alone in thinking, just because of the very resolution to stand aloof from all religious teaching and leave it strictly outside the doors of their schools, these traditions of reverence have weakened to so great an extent that a radical change in the character of the people, the very reverse of what any wise Government could desire, has been effected. Mr. Hill does not perhaps give sufficient credit to the fact that increased facilities in communication between countries, and relaxation of rules forbidding travel, have brought about familiarity with the trend of thought in other lands. It was only natural that the more salient features of advanced political opinions should attract the immature mind of the Indian student detached from the influences that fostered belief in his religion and respect for his own traditions, and that he should be ready to adopt the most disintegrating of the new ideas he found actuating such writers and leaders as he in ignorance admired. Much of the "unrest" and loss of moral equilibrium may, in our opinion, be attributed to this imperfect assimilation of mistaken socialism. Into Mr. Hill's history of the evolution of a Western system of education in India we need not enter. The antidote he would like to see opposed to the evil tendencies that prevail among too many of the student class is, that moral instruction based on religion should be given in the aided schools of India, and there seems to him no absolute bar to this step in the policy laid down in 1854 and steadily pursued since. It is to the young children in the primary schools that moral ideas should be inculcated. A commission, the lecturer thought, might be appointed to inquire into the difficulties if, any, that might confront such a reform. Lord Northcote, who presided and contributed much of interest to the discussion wisely expressed a hope that the personnel of such a commission should be largely composed of Indians capable of understanding the educational needs of the people.

The demand for some measures to counteract the evil is so great that Mr. Hill even suggested that if Government found it impossible to introduce a scheme of "moral instruction upon a religious basis" in the schools under their control, that a system of secular moral instruction, on the plan of the Moral Education League would be far better than none at all. Mr. F. J. Gould, a well-known English educational authority, has drawn up a book of moral lessons for the Indian child. This is being introduced into the country as an attempt to teach truths that Hindu and Mahomedan, Parsi and Buddhist must agree in thinking right and just. No one can say, observed Mr. Hill, that its aim is to make loyal subjects rather than worthy and high-minded citizens. The supporter of views called "National" need not then suspect or denounce its teachings. The Government of Bombay have already decided to prepare a similar text-book. There is much to be said for the opinion that such a means of instilling ethical notions into the mind of youth, Indian or other, is certain to end in failure. Most people, except extreme Republicans, hold that the moral code has its origin in religion and finally rests on that basis. There may be other ways of avoiding sectarian conflict while providing for the preservation of reverence in the child and his belief in the teaching of religion. The system that works admirably in the German schools might be borrowed. So many of Germany's methods in other directions have found favour lately that her educational provisions might well be considered. The religion of every child attending a school in Germany is recorded directly he enters the institution. When the hours devoted to religious instruction come round, each child goes as a matter of course to the class held by his religious teacher. The teacher of each belief is the best that can be found, of high character and profound learning. This system eliminates all sectarian sentiment or ill-feeling in the school. The pupils troop off to their "Religion" lesson at the same time to the different professors. Why this method could not be adopted in Indian schools it is difficult to understand. It is not, as in England, that endowments stand in the way. Teachers could be selected for their learning and devotion to religion and the religious lessons should be an indispensable part of the school curriculum, though not necessarily subjects for examination papers. Such a suggestion Mr. Hill did not make. He wants, if moral lessons on a religious basis cannot be taught in the schools, that ethics alone should be inculcated. The best text-book in the world is but a cold substitute for the enthusiasm and conviction that combine to drive home principles and form character.

THE HAMILTON MEMORANDUM.

THE National Service League has of late been especially active and some of its most able and energetic leaders, amongst them Lord Roberts, Lord Curzon and Lord Newton, have been addressing large mass meetings in many parts of England on the aims and object of the League, gaining many thousands of adherents to the cause. Mr. (now Viscount Haldane) became, as he expresses it, impressed with the number of speeches being delivered by "officers on the Active List from Field-marshals downward". In other words, Mr. Haldane began to get alarmed at the progress the League was making in educating the electorate, especially in the English constituencies, to realise that every able-bodied citizen should be capable of taking an active part in the defence of his country. Among the supporters of the League are many prominent Liberals and the names of some members of Parliament, sitting on the same side of the House of Commons as the War Minister, figure in the list of its adherents. The literature of the League has found its way into every home in England and will soon be as widespread in Scotland too. Mr. Haldane, for political reasons, did not view the situation with his usual complacency and decided on a counter stroke, and as he says, to "put out something which people might consider and read." The "something," he thought, should be written by "somebody to whom the public were likely to listen". He looked about for the instrument required to carry out his work. He had not far to seek it, for it happened that just at that particular time of urgency, General Sir Ian Hamilton had relinquished the post of Adjutant-General and was waiting to take up the appointment of Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces. Mr. Haldane was pleased to find that the General was just then enjoying some leisure. Here was a distinguished officer with nothing to do, an able writer and most important one whose views coincided exactly with those of the War Minister, his own chief. Hence the production of "Compulsory Service"; an array of statements and arguments wholly at issue with those held by the most experienced soldiers and military experts of the day. Mr. Haldane states that it was originally his intention to have the memorandum written for his own private edification, but it seems that so enamoured was he with it, he decided to publish and amplify it, with other material. His action gave rise to some severe strictures during the army debate in the House of Commons, on the 14th of March, but the urbane Minister was in no way disconcerted; he was indignant at the suggestion that Sir Ian Hamilton had adapted himself to the situation and was jocular when he suggested that the publication of the memorandum might be useful to the Unionists in rounding up the sheep which he perceived were straying from the fold on the matter of national service.

To this Mr. Balfour retorted that he should not in any case have made Sir Ian Hamilton his dog. But Mr. Haldane was all smiles at having possessed himself of such "an extremely valuable dog." Like many of us he is inclined to over-estimate the value of his property. We trust that Mr. Haldane does not contemplate raising a valuable pack and that this new departure of publishing the views of their expert advisers will not become a practice with the heads of departments of State, for such action cannot be too strongly deprecated. It is most certainly the duty of a Minister at the head of a department to accept full responsibility for his actions. The precedent which seems likely to be now established will, as a member in the debate pointed out, be a fatal blow at the relations between permanent officials and their Parliamentary chiefs. Amongst those who took part in the discussion on the Hamilton memorandum was General Sir R. Pole-Carew once well known in this country as a popular member of Lord Robert's Staff. In a maiden speech he made some rather bitter remarks on the action of Sir Ian Hamilton, of whom he said he had some considerable experience. Mr. Haldane strongly protested against an imputation that Sir Ian Hamilton wrote the memorandum with the two-fold purpose of advertising himself and pleasing his chief. Sir Ian Hamilton no doubt foresaw when he undertook to enter into this controversy that he would be laying himself open to much severe criticism, if not censure, at the hands of many of his old comrades in arms. A full and exhaustive answer to the statements and arguments put forth in "Compulsory Service" has, as Reuter told us yesterday, appeared under the title of "Fallacies and Facts" the author being Lord Roberts.

AN AUTHORITY ON INDIAN ARTS.

THE late Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, who has just died at the age of sixty-five, was for so long connected in the popular mind with the South Kensington Museum, that it seems somewhat strange that towards the close of his career he should have emigrated to the United States. Yet it is a fact that for the last five years he was Director of the New York Metropolitan Museum. It would have been well had he remained at his old place and declined the tempting offer of the Americans to give their capital city the benefit of his long experience on a much higher salary, for his new post practically killed him. He retired some time ago in broken health and came back to England only to die. Had he continued at South Kensington he would have come under the sixty-five year rule this year; but an extension of service to a public servant of his usefulness and ability would have been no matter of difficulty to obtain. He got his first knowledge of the Museum from Charles Collins, Assistant Director and Keeper of the Art Collections, whose daughter he married and whom he afterwards succeeded in his post. He knew the arts of India intimately and came several times to this country in connection with the museum of whose Indian Section he was at first for several years keeper. He also visited foreign countries in the interests of his Museum and organised the Indian Courts of several great Exhibitions, particularly Paris and Vienna. He came much in contact, when he was in the Science and Art Department of the Museum with Sir George Birdwood, and helped that veteran expert in Indian art and industries, in his zealous labours during the Paris Exhibition to make a grand display of the fine and industrial arts of this country. He possessed also much knowledge of the arts of Persia in which he had toured extensively for artistic purposes. On Oriental, especially Persian, carpets he was the highest authority and the Austrian Government entrusted him with the task of producing a very costly and magnificent work on this subject which was published in sumptuous form in 1902. This work is likely to remain for a long time to come the standard treatise on carpets. His friend and former colleague, Sir George Birdwood, contributed to this work a learned monograph on the antiquity of carpets. Sir Caspar took great interest in the work of the Royal Society of Arts and read many papers before it. The South Kensington Museum, of which he was the chief from 1896 till his retirement four years ago, grew out of the Great Exhibition of 1857, and it is built upon an estate purchased with the surplus funds derived from that famous show of sixty years ago. Its Indian Section was till thirty years ago in charge of the India Office, but has since been transferred to the Committee of Council on Education.

A MEETING of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on April 4.

A MIDNAPORE telegram reports the death of Principal Maitra of the Midnapore College.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga will preside over the Maithili Conference to be held at Soupal, during the Easter Holidays.

THE Government of India have purchased the Deoghur Railway from Messrs. Barn and Co. It will be leased for working purposes to the East Indian Railway.

A NOTIFICATION under the Indian Emigration Act 1910 is published, declaring that emigration to the Colony of Natal shall cease to be lawful from 1st July, 1911.

IT is notified that a currency note of the denominational value of one hundred rupees, is to be issued and will be a Universal Currency Note.

A CIRCULAR signed by Baboo Narendro Nath Sen is published, inviting Bengali journalists to send him contributions in the form of articles, poems, stories and sketches for the "Sulav Samachar," which will commence to appear on the 14th April.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE MINISTRY, RUMOURED CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

THAT Mr. M'Kenna should have thought it worth while to contradict the rumour that he is to be made a peer is perhaps not surprising in view of the dead-set against him in certain political circles; but surely it was hardly necessary for Mr. Birrell to deny the absurd report that he is about to be made a Judge. It is true that he is a Chancery barrister and a K.C. to boot, but one would as soon expect him to become a bishop as a member of the Judiciary. He also characterises as equally unfounded the story that he is to give up the Irish Secretaryship and so enable Mr. Churchill to take charge of the Home Rule Bill. Some who know Mr. Churchill intimately say that 'Barkis is Willin' and that he would gladly change places with Mr. Birrell for the sake of having his name handed down to posterity as the Minister who introduced a measure of such vast importance. No doubt, he thinks that he is the best man in the Government for the job. He is perhaps the worst, for with all his cleverness he does not possess the qualifications which a statesman entrusted with such a measure should possess. Some one with a more conciliatory Parliamentary manner is needed. There are still those who think that Mr. Haldane is destined before long to blossom into a peer and perhaps to leave the War Office where it is suggested he thinks his work is finished. If, as seems to be thought likely, there is a game of post in the Ministry, Mr. Burns, it is believed, may succeed Mr. Churchill as Home Secretary. What in this case would happen to Mr. Churchill is not said. Perhaps he has hereditary leanings to the Treasury, though the latest report concerning Mr. Lloyd George's health are more satisfactory and nobody has suggested that he is thinking of asking to be relieved of his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY.

I have received an account of a gathering, held on Tuesday, at the Caxton Hall in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mahomet. The celebration was held under the auspices of the Islamic Society, and the audience included most of the Mahomedan residents in London as well as some non-Moslem sympathisers. Amongst the latter were Mr. K. G. Gupta of the India Council; Mr. T. W Arnold, the guide, philosopher and friend of the Indian students; Dr. John Pollen and others. The proceedings included an address by an English Mahomedan, Mr. Sheldrake, on the Prophet's life and Mr. John Orme "representing a Christian Society," spoke on the growing feeling of international brotherhood, which he argued is tending towards social and political advancement. Another speaker, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Hon. Secretary of the London All-India Moslem League, said the Islamic Society was founded as far back as 1886. One of its objects, he explained, being "to justify and vindicate the (Mohamedan) faith against the baseless, cruel, malignant and atrocious attacks of those whose knowledge is indeed so very scanty and superficial." This is rather strong language, but perhaps the speaker was moved to this outburst by two resolutions which have been passed by the Central Board of Missions of the Church of England and were published the previous day. These resolutions "approved by the Presidents, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York" read as follows :—(1) "That in as much as the King-Emperor has been called in the Providence of God to exercise authority over more Mahomedans than any other earthly ruler, it is the more incumbent on the Church of England as a whole to give special and prayerful consideration to the work of missions to Mahomedans and to strengthen by every means in its power the work that is at present being carried in its name." (2) "That in as much as by means of traders and other emissaries of Islam, the principles and practice of Mahomedanism are being extensively spread among the pagan tribes of East Africa and the Central and Western parts of the Sudan, it is incumbent on the Church, in addition to its work in Africa, among Mahomedans, to make renewed efforts with the least possible delay to evangelize those pagan tribes of Africa which are now being threatened with Islam." In a letter signed by Mr. C. A. Latif, Vice-President of the London All-India Moslem League, the Committee of that body protest against what they regard as "an unmerited slur on the principles of Islam and the civilizing influence which it exercises on the lower races of mankind." The Committee cannot help regretting they add, that the Church Mission "should have felt itself called upon at this special movement to make a pronouncement that will certainly have an unhappy effect on the minds of the Mahomedan subjects of his Majesty in India and elsewhere, who will deeply resent the faith they cherish and which has done so much for humanity being thus proclaimed a peril which threatens the pagan tribes of savage Africa." I have heard it suggested that the Archbishop of Canterbury could not have seen the resolutions which he is said to have approved, but that is almost unthinkable, although as we have just discovered such methods find favour in a certain secular movement.

SUFFRAGIST ETHICS.

The particular methods to which I allude in the following paragraph have been and are being the subject of considerable comment of a kind not very complimentary to the movement in question. In the *Times* of last Saturday, appeared the following from the Countess of Selborne :—I have received the enclosed letter from Lady Constance Lytton. It seems to me that there is a certain amount of truth in what she says, so I should be much obliged if you will insert it in the *Times*. The "enclosed letter" is worth reproducing in full :—

Homewood Knebworth.

Dear Lady Selborne,—You have often pointed out to me the undesirability of militant methods for the propagation of our reasons for demanding the vote, and now I think I may very fairly retort upon you the futility of what you call reasonable ways of expressing your ideas. You hold a crowded meeting in the centre of London, with an ex-Cabinet Minister as chief speaker, and you get a short paragraph on a back sheet in most of the papers, and are not even mentioned in the "Daily Mail." Now if I threw a stone at the Prime Minister's carriage I should get a column on the front page, and perforce people's attention is directed to our cause.—I cannot help thinking that my method is far more effective than yours.—I am yours, &c.,
CONSTANCE LYTTON.

The next issue of the *Times* contained some appropriate criticism from the pen of Mr. Holford Knight of the Reform Club. On Tuesday, there was a further letter from Lady Selborne the perusal of which almost gave me a fit. She wrote:—With reference to Mr. Knight's letter in to-day's issue of the *Times*, I must first confess that Lady Constance Lytton did not write the letter I enclosed to you, so she cannot be held responsible for the sentiments therein expressed. I borrowed her name for the moment, as I wanted to make your readers understand how hard it is for women like myself, who have no inclination to adopt militant methods, to get our views reasonably set forth before our fellow-countrymen." She continued:—"I cannot help contrasting the report you give my husband when he speaks on woman suffrage with the report you give him when he speaks on any other subject, and yet his opinion is as well worth hearing on one as the other." The following is the remainder of this strange epistle :—"When the Australian Commonwealth Parliament passed a resolution declaring the benefits they believed Australia had received from the extension of the franchise to women, no London paper mentioned it. The Albert Hall meeting last November, at which £9,000 was subscribed to the Women's Social and Political Union, had hardly five lines in small print devoted to it. Yet these are facts which, in connection with any other subject, would certainly receive due attention. Trusting that in justice to Lady Constance you will insert this explanation and apology for the unceremonious way in which I made use of her name, I am yours very truly, Maud Selborne." Upon this the *Times*, with what some consider conspicuous moderation, remarked:—"Lady Selborne does not appear to see that she owes an apology not only to Lady Constance Lytton but to the *Times* and its readers." The *Westminster Gazette* writing about this extraordinary incident of news that Lady Selborne has "provided us with new formula which may very well be prayed in aid by some luckless prisoner in the Courts some day. "I only borrowed his name for a moment," would be a highly truthful account of how a cheque came to be signed with a name not your own, but we doubt if it would be found any more convincing than the excuse of the burglar found on the roof at 2 a.m. His apologia was that he found it such a capital way of getting healthy exercise." Lady Constance lost no time in trying to extricate her friend. "Lady Selborne's apology," she wrote, "was absolutely needless and was prompted by that sensitive feeling of honour which wins her the confidence and esteem of all who have the privilege to know her. Though I did not actually pen the letter which she sent to the Press over my name last week, she wrote with my full approbation and I accept complete responsibility for it." "Though I did not actually pen the letter!" Her sister, Lady Betty Balfour, who is also an ardent suffragist, today comes forward with a story respecting which one is inclined to ask why it was not mentioned days ago either by Lady Selborne or Lady Constance! Lady Betty writes at the eleventh hour :—"Lady Selborne showed me the letter she proposed to send to the *Times*. I saw my sister immediately afterwards. I told her that she was to appear in print the next day, gave her the substance of the letter, and asked her if she objected. She was immensely amused, and made no objection. Had she done so, the letter could still have been stopped." Assuming Lady Betty to be speaking the truth as we must, her explanation does not make matters any better for the original offender. The *Westminster Gazette* puts the case quite clearly. "Lady Selborne represented to the public that Lady Constance Lytton drew certain inferences from the small space given in the Press to Lord Selborne's speech. As a fact Lady Constance Lytton did nothing of the kind. The person who was affronted by the scantiness of the reports was Lady Selborne herself; she 'borrowed' her friend's name for reasons as obvious as indefensible. To attempt to justify the whole proceeding only makes it worse, since it goes to prove that the ethics of controversy are not in the least understood by those taking part in it."

MORAL TRAINING IN INDIA.

Mr. Claude Hill's address to the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday was delivered to a distinguished audience which included Lord Northcote who presided, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir James La Touche, Sir George Birdwood, Sir William Churchill Plowden, Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Chichele Morison, Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, the Rev. Dr. Marks, and Mr. T. J. Bennett. Mr. Hill began by expressing his fears that the title of his address—"Education in India"—might suggest that he proposed to enter upon and discuss the whole problem of Indian education in all its bearing. Not only, however, would that be impossible in the space allotted, but he could, he said, lay no claim to special qualifications entitling him to attempt such a task. It was to one particular feature of the problem, one in regard to which an intimate and friendly acquaintance with many individual Indians, and with their views and feelings in the matter, is even of greater importance than an abstract knowledge of the educational system that he ventured to invite their attention. He referred to religious or moral training. He first of all gave in brief outline a sketch of the history of the connection of the Government of India with the promotion of education in India, and of the direction in which their policy towards moral instruction was moulded; then he described the attitude of the Indian mind towards education and religion and laid before the meeting certain considerations which seem to indicate that we should reconsider the rigidity of our policy of secularisation, and summed up his conclusions as follows :—1. The policy laid down in 1854, imposes no absolute bar to the introduction of moral instruction based on religion in aided schools; and it is permissible to hold that the schools supported primarily by local bodies, and administered by them, come within that category. 2. It is in primary schools that it is peculiarly desirable that the elements of moral notions should be taught; and the vast majority of primary schools would come within the scope of the suggested reform. 3. The practical difficulties in the way of introducing the change should, if necessary, be inquired into by a commission appointed for the purpose; but these difficulties will be greatly diminished, if it is once decided that uniformity of procedure and method throughout India is unnecessary and undesirable. 4. The demand for some measure which will make good the deficiency in the educational system is so urgent that, if the difficulties confronting Government are found to be insuperable as regards the introduction of moral instruction upon a religious basis, a scheme of secular moral instruction, modelled for the present upon the work of the Moral Education League, should be given a trial throughout all schools with which Government are concerned. In opening the discussion, Lord Northcote made an interesting little speech setting the subsequent speakers an example, which they followed, of brevity. Lord Northcote approved of Mr. Hill's suggestion that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the subject. He added to the evident satisfaction of the numerous Indian gentlemen present that he would attach special importance to the report of such a Commission if it was largely composed of Indians.

LORD DENMAN has resigned the position of Chief Whip in the House of Lords, and will be succeeded by Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell and Lord Liverpool will assist Lord Colebrooke in the performance of the duties.

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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, MARCH 30.

In the debate on the Estimates for the Imperial Chancellery, the Chancellor pointed out that since the question of disarmament had been mooted at the first Hague Conferences, nobody had produced a practicable scheme. Britain, despite her wish for disarmament, always insisted that her fleet should be equal or superior to any possible combination. How would a proposal for disarmament on such a basis be received by a world Congress? The Chancellor was convinced that all disarmament schemes must be wrecked on the question of the basis of adjustment, which was utterly impracticable. Moreover, universal arbitration was as impossible as universal disarmament.

Comment on the Anglo-American Treaty.

BERLIN, MARCH 31.

The Chancellor, referring to the wish expressed by Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, on the 14th instant, for a frank exchange of information between the two Governments, said that Germany had already declared her readiness to come to an understanding with England on this point, and hoped that it would effect an appeasement.

Referring to the proposed Anglo-American Arbitration, the Chancellor said that such an agreement would not create peace, but would simply denote the fact that no serious cause for a breach of peace was conceivable between the two contracting parties. Should relations between the two parties change, the Arbitration Treaty would fall to pieces like so much touchwood.

Press Comment.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The blunt dismissal by the German Chancellor, in his speech yesterday, of disarmament and arbitration possibilities, is received by the British Press as only what was to be expected.

This is the view of journals of both parties in general. The Liberal papers regard it, to quote the words of the *Daily Chronicle*, as "cold blast of winter over a vernal landscape." Nevertheless they consider that the seed sown will mature in due time. They welcome Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's acquiescence in the proposed discussion by Britain and Germany of their respective shipbuilding programmes as a step in the right direction.

The *Westminster Gazette* suggests that it would be a further profitable step to bring about consultations between the Finance Ministers of the two countries.

[Germany's answer to Sir Edward Grey's speech was printed on the 15th ult in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung :—

"The English Lower House was on Monday the scene of an important political manifestation on the part of the English Minister for Foreign Affairs. The remarks of Sir Edward Grey on the international position in general, and Anglo-German relationships in particular, we can only greet with sincere satisfaction. The same is true of the observations which were devoted to the armament question, and which did justice to the German standpoint in so high a degree that a gratifying perspective for the further development of Anglo-German relationships is opened up. According to the reports to hand, the Minister repeated with emphasis the statement of the Chancellor in the Reichstag, that mistrust had often made itself felt, not between the Governments, but between the public opinion of the two countries. If, as the Minister suggested, agreements can contribute anything to a removal of this mistrust so far as public opinion in England is concerned, Germany will be glad to offer her hand to them. From that to the ideal condition of a world peace, based on arbitration, is, as Sir Edward Grey himself emphasised, still a long step. However sympathetically one may feel towards the idea of settlements by arbitration, one can hardly hope to find in them an arcanum against all international misunderstandings and disputes. Only recently a particular case has shown that this is so, and that a difference of opinion may arise as to the application of arbitration tribunals, as well as with regard to other things. The agreement of divergent Governments will in such a case, precisely as in all others, depend on the more or less conciliatory spirit in which the negotiations are carried on. And it is precisely the conciliatory spirit with which the entire speech of the English statesman was imbued that will awake sympathies for it all over the world."]

ORGANISING INDIAN WORKERS.

Decision of Trade Union Congress.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

At a meeting of Trade Unionists in London, yesterday, it was announced that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress had decided that until it received instructions from the Trade Union Congress, it was not in a position to take action in the direction of organising Indian workers. The meeting adjourned without any action being taken. It is understood that a resolution on the subject will be submitted to the Congress in September.

COLONIAL TROOPS AT CORONATION.

Special Church Parades.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

It has been arranged that the Colonial troops shall march from Chelsea to St. Paul's Cathedral to attend a special church parade prior to the Coronation. They will be accompanied by the Guards' bands. A similar march will be made by the Roman Catholic troops to Westminster Cathedral.

LORD HALDANE.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Viscount Haldane took his seat in the House of Lords to-day.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Proposed Restriction of Prerogative.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Lord Lansdowne moved his address to-day, asking the King's sanction for the introduction of the House of Lords Reform Bill.

Lord Morley said the Government would advise the King to give assent.

He said it must be distinctly understood that the Government was not pledged regarding any future advice it might have to offer to the Sovereign. It had no intention, whatever, of being party to any postponement of the Parliament Bill, whatever proposals to alter the constitution of their House, the Lords might discuss.

Lord Lansdowne, moving the address, explained that the reformed House of Lords might be expected to consist of certain qualified Peers and of nominated and popularly elected elements, by which means a balance would be established between the parties. It was obvious that this arrangement would be useless, if the Crown could, at the instance of ministers, upset the balance by the creation of Peers. Hence a restriction of the prerogative was indispensable.

The address was adopted.

PIERCING THE ALPS.

The Loetschberg Tunnel Completed.

KANDERSPEG, MARCH 31.

The piercing of the Loetschberg Tunnel, ten miles long, which was begun in 1906, was completed this morning. The tunnel will greatly facilitate access to the Simplon Tunnel. In spite of the difficulties which had to be surmounted, the tunnel was finished within the time specified in the contract.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

Factory and Shipyard Hands Wanted.

SYDNEY, MARCH 31.

At a representative meeting of manufacturers here, emphasis was laid on the acute shortage of labour in Sydney and Melbourne. It was stated that five thousand female factory hands, who could earn upto forty shillings weekly, were urgently required.

It was further stated that over two thousand additional men were needed for the construction of the new destroyers.

BLOCK IN AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY.

Voting of Supply Prevented.

VIENNA, MARCH 31.

Owing to the persistent obstruction on the Opposition, particularly on the part of the Radicals, Czechs, and Slavs, preventing the voting of supply, the Reichsrath, which was the first elected under the universal suffrage law, has been dissolved.

A Government communique has been issued, declaring that the hopes based on this law have not been realised.

CHELTENHAM PETITION.

Election Declared Void.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

As a result of the petition, the Cheltenham election has been declared void, owing to the illegal practices of agents.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Proposed Construction by New South Wales.

SYDNEY, MARCH 30.

The Commonwealth has asked New South Wales to undertake the construction of a cruiser and four destroyers for the Australian Navy. It is believed that the Colony will assent.

NEW DREADNOUGHT.

Launched by Mrs. Harcourt.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Mrs. Harcourt launched the New Dreadnought "Monarch" at Elswick. The displacement is 22,630 tons.

The feature of the vessel was that the boilers, funnels, bridges and other equipment were already in place.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, MARCH 30.

Signor Giolitti's Cabinet took the oath this afternoon. The Marquis San Giuliano retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet includes three extreme Radicals as Ministers of Public Works, Education and Agriculture, but no Socialists. It is, however, assured of the Socialists' support.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

In the Association football match between Conventry and Northampton, yesterday, the score was one goal all.

The committe of Rugby Union has decided to invite representatives of the Unions of the Overseas Dominions to attend the meetings of the rules sub-committee and also the general meetings of the committee, when the laws of the game are being discussed.

THE TROUBLE IN ALBANIA.

Protest by Montenegrin Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 31.

The Vali of Scutari telegraphs that the town is free from danger, but Tuzi is in a desperate position, as it is surrounded by 6,000 Albanians.

The Montenegrin Government has strongly protested to the Porte, against the allegation that the revolt was provoked from Montenegro.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Third Reading Passed.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Revenue Bill, embodying the remnant of the Budget for 1910-11, was read a third time last evening, and passed by 298 votes to 194.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

"Pioneer" Criticises Recent Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 31.

The "Pioneer" writes :—"The suggestion that the Victoria Memorial Hall might be utilized for the sittings of the Legislative Council can scarcely be seriously entertained. Its plans have been framed to meet certain specific requirements laid down for the architect's guidance, and Sir William Emerson would find it difficult to adopt them now to the new purposes. The whole scheme of the building would have to be changed and its "memorial" character would be impaired if not altogether destroyed. We may, at once, submit that it is not rightly within the power of the Government to decide the fate of the Victorial Memorial Hall. We are convinced that if not in Calcutta itself, certainly in the Provinces and the States of Ruling Chiefs, public sentiment will be opposed even to the preliminary consideration of the scheme that has been suggested. There is a limit to the utilitarian spirit of the age."

SUPPLEMENTARY ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

The Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Woodroffe and Caruduff delivered judgment in the appeal in the supplementary Alipore Bomb case. This was preferred by Bhabhushan Mitter who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Alipore of conspiracy to wage war against the King-Emperor and sentenced to five years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment. The appellant was one of the accused in the Alipore bomb case. He absconded but eventually was arrested in Bombay. After the main case was over, their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on him.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Hyderabad Residency Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 31.

Yesterday, Captain Yule delivered judgment in the case in which Somasundaram and Zakkaullah were charged under Sections 116 and 161 for, it is alleged, offering a bribe to Mr. Edwardes, Residency Clerk, so that he might obtain for them some confidential papers. Somasundaram was also charged under the Official Secrets Act.

Captain Yule, in the course of a lengthy judgment, said that the guilt of the accused was proved from the evidence. Both the accused were alleged to have offered bribes to Mr. Edwardes, a public servant, and had thus committed offences under Sections 116 and 166, I. P. C. The first accused further committed an offence under the Official Secrets Act by being in a place where he had no right to be and by attempting to obtain a copy of a document which he had no right to obtain. He sentenced the first accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further two months' rigorous imprisonment, and also to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge under the Official Secrets Act, the sentences to run concurrently. Zakkullah, the second accused, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, an extra two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, MARCH 30.

The trial of the case transferred by the High Court from the file of the Palghaut Subdivisional Magistrate's Court against Kadiri Koya Haji, a young and wealthy Moplah merchant of Calicut, and his servant Marakarparambil, Koyakutti Haji, has been concluded. The accused were charged with having, on the night of the 25th October, broken open a godown of the branch of the Bank of Madras at Calicut, and removed property from it.

After hearing counsel on both sides, the Magistrate held that the two witnesses, on whose evidence the prosecution mainly depended, were unreliable and that circumstantial evidence based upon the marks of goods wholly failed ; and, though the Magistrate believed Mr. Lamb's evidence fully, he was of opinion that the evidence of the other witnesses was entirely insufficient to sustain the charge. Consequently, both the accused were discharged.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tangail yesterday, disposed of a case in which Bejoy Ballav Shaha of Nagorpur, was charged under the Arms Act. During an enquiry into a case of burglary which occurred in the accused's house, the police found an unlicensed pistol, some gunpowder and caps. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 500.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

Reception at Lahore.

VISIT TO HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite arrived at Lahore by special train to-day punctually at 1-3 p.m. A distinguished party waited at the Railway Station to receive their Excellencies, including the Lieutenant-Governor and staff. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Chamba and other States and the President of the Bahawalpur and Faridkot Councils, the Nawabs of Malar Kotla and Loharu and the Lord Bishop, the Judges of the Chief Court, the General Officer Commanding the Lahore District and Staff, the two Financial Commissioners, the members of the Legislative Council, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lahore and the Secretaries to the Government. A Guard-of-Honour with a band was drawn up at the station and His Excellency on alighting was received with the Royal Salute. Another Royal Salute was afterwards fired from Fort. A Company of the Punjab Light Horse was drawn up inside the Railway enclosure, His Excellency, after inspecting the Guard of Honour, drove in State, the procession being escorted by the Light Horse and preceded by a squadron of regular troops, via Empress Road and the Mall to Government House.

An imposing feature of the Viceregal reception was the display of more than a dozen big elephants gorgeously decorated and decked with beautiful howdahs. In the first carriage and four drove His Excellency and His Honour the Lieut.-Governor. In the second carriage and four were Lady Hardinge and Lady Dane. In the third were the A. D. C's. and the Military Secretary. In the fourth the Maharaja of Patiala followed by the Regiment of Bahawalpur and several Ruling Chiefs.

His Excellency will visit the Atchison Chief's College this afternoon.

VISIT TO HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS.

The Viceregal train arrived at Ferozeshah station at 7 a.m. this morning and the Viceroy, on descending from the train, was received by Mr. Bosworth Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Col. Sitwell, C.B., D.S.O., D.A.A.G., Lahore Division, and Capt. Hira Singh, A.D.C., to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. At the station were drawn up a number of veteran native infantry officers and local land-owners who were each in their turn presented to His Excellency. This ceremony completed, the Viceroy motored to the battlefields of Moodki, and Ferozeshah, where the dispositions of the combatants were lucidly explained to His Excellency by Col. Sitwell and the actual positions they occupied were pointed out. On the battlefield of Ferozeshah were drawn up the 58th Battery, R.F.A., commanded by Major Phipps; at present quartered at Ferozepore. They were inspected by the Viceroy and officers of the Battery were presented to him. The Viceroy congratulated them on their smart appearance and expressed his extreme pleasure that on the occasion of his first visit to the battlefields won by his grandfather, Sir Henry Hardinge, he was able to inspect the very battery that had done so much towards winning the battle on the site of which they were there standing.

After looking at the monument which commemorates the battle, their Excellencies went into a shamianah which had been erected close by and the presentation of a beautiful book of photographs of reminiscences of the battles of the first Sikh War was made to His Excellency by Capt. Hira Singh. In making the presentation Capt. Hira Singh welcomed Their Excellencies to the Punjab and had special pleasure in doing so to Lord Hardinge on the site of the battle where his ancestor had gained such a glorious victory, both Capt. Hira Singh's father and grandfather having fought on the other side.

The Viceroy in returning thanks for the presentation said that it was a great pleasure to him to visit the battlefield of his grandfather and that on looking round the neighbouring country he was quite sure that the actions of his ancestors were amply justified by the prosperity from the cultivation he saw on every side as compared with the jungle that the troops had had to fight in at the time of the battle. He was also glad to see that although the ancestors had fought on the other side the inhabitants were now absolutely loyal to the British flag and that many of them had fought for it was apparent from the numbers of medals he could see upon their breasts.

Their Excellencies then returned to the train left and Ferozeshah for Lahore

A deputation from the Ruling Chiefs at present in Lahore, came to Government House at 3 p. m. to enquire after the Viceroy's health and were received with the usual ceremonies. In the afternoon the Viceroy and Sir Louis Dane paid an informal visit to the Aitchison College.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Questions at Coming Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Orr will ask the Government to propose to take measures to relieve the congestion of work in the High Court and will ask for a detailed statement of the total cost of the exodus to the hills in 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rao Bahadur Krishnaswamy Iyengar will ask about the landing of emigrants returning from South Africa with small-pox.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Naidu will ask whether the statement of Private Tubby, 13th Hussars, concerned in the Hindupur shooting case, that the District Magistrate Mr. Morris did state in the open court that the accused was not guilty, and that he committed the case to Sessions in accordance with the order of the High Court was correct.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillay calls the Government's attention to the remarks of the Crown Prosecutor that no soldier should be sent on a journey lasting for three days with all his ammunition and will ask what steps it is proposed to take to safeguard the public in future.

Mr. Orr will also ask why the practice of appointing a European Judge to the Small Cause Court of Madras has been departed from in Madras, and whether there willll be in India any official recognition of the Coronation on the 22nd June.

It is notified by the Government of India that the application of Sections 1 to 7 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1907 to Berar shall be cancelled.

THE KOLHAPUR CASE.

Judgment and Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 31.

Judgment in the Kolhapur conspiracy case was delivered to-day at Kolhapur by the Special Judge Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S. The Judge agreed with the Assessors and found the second accused Ganesh Balvant Modak, B. A, guilty of an offence punishable under Sections 302 and 115, I. P. C., in that he abetted the murder of Colonel Ferris, late Political Agent, Kolhapur.

He sentenced Modak to transportation for seven years in lieu of seven years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered that the rent and profits of all his movable and immovable estate be forfeited to the Kolhapur Durbar during the period of his transportation subject to such provision for his family and dependants as the State may choose to make.

The first accused S. D. Nagpurkar was acquitted and discharged.

THE JUDGMENT.

In a long judgment the learned Judge said, amongst other things, that the first accused was charged under sections 302, 115 and 118A. I. P. C., with having conspired with one Damodar Joshi to murder Colonel Ferris, late Political Agent, Kolhapur, the Dewan and Mr. Jadavrao in March or April, 1908, and with having aided Damodar by sending to him a bomb and a revolver. The second accused was charged with the same conspiracy, except in the case of the Dewan and with aiding by supplying sulphuric acid to Damodar.

"The two Assessors," said the Judge, "are of opinion that the charge is proved against both accused. The central figure in this case is Damodar Joshi. He is a young Brahmin, who, although physically strong, appears to be mentally and morally a degnerate, a man devoid of character in the sense that fixity of purpose is foreign to his nature ; reckless and irresponsible in his actions and whose capacity for mischief is only restrained by want of courage. This is the man whom the second accused made use of for the purpose of political assassination and whom he employed even now in his case to utter falsehoods for the defence, which he has no courage to utter himself."

Regarding Damodar Joshi's statement the Judge remarked: "It describes in detail the growth of political societies in Kolhapur and elsewhere and the organisation of dacoities and other offences against innocent people for the benefit of the motherland. An account is given of a plot to assassinate Lord Curzon in which Damodar Joshi claims to have taken a prominent part. The wealth of details given in which there is no concealment of names or places and the manner in which the story is told exclude to my mind the supposition that the story, as a whole, is the result of a suggestion on the part of others or imagination on Joshi's part, and I regard the early part of the statement as a valuable indication of the state of affairs in Kolhapur and elsewhere at the time of the conspiracy with which this case is concerned."

EVIDENCE AGAINST NAGPURKAR.

After reviewing the facts of the case at length and commenting on the part taken by the conspirators the Judge says: "Although I believe Joshi and Phadnis' earlier statements are in the main true, and, although there is no apparent reason why they should falsely implicate the first accused disagree with the Assessors as to amount of proof required. I am of opinion that as no other of the conspirators mention the first accused and as there is no independent corroboration connecting him with conspiracy he should be acquitted. The Public Prosecutor, indeed, does not press for a conviction in his case."

In conclusion, the Judge adds;—"It appears to me a matter for regret that the Penal Code makes no special provision for a case of abortive conspiracies of the kind, the offence being one different in kind and far more serious than the ordinary unsuccessful abetment of murder contemplated in section 115 Damodar has, for his participation in thisoffence, been sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment and seven years is the maximum sencence I can award. Although I think the guilt of accused No. 2 who plotted in secret so carefully, avoiding all risk of detection and employed for the purpose a criminally minded degenerate and urged him to make use of most dangerous weapons and who is not in the least entitled to plead an extenuation, that the final attempt was carried out in a half-hearted manner. I think accused No. 2's guilt is far greater than that of his tool Damodar Joshi."

When judgment had been delivered Mr. Binning applied to the Court for permission to prosecute Damodar Joshi and Phadnis for giving false evidence under section 193. I.P.C.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Binning, the permission applied for was granted.

KHULNA GANG CASE

Probable Plea of Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The "Statesman" understands that a plea of guilty is likely to be offered for the accused in the Khulna Gang Case, together with an undertaking as to future good conduct, when the case comes before the Special Tribunal which will consist of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Caspariz and Mr. Justice Mukerji. The "Statesman" adds that under the circumstances, assuming that the accused plead guilty, the case may not be pressed against them. The accused number nineteen.

ANTI-RABIES TREATMENT.

Free Passage to I. S. M. D. Subordinates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passage both ways to all subordinates of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department who are recommended by Medical authorities to proceed to the nearest recognised Pasteur Institute in India for anti-rabies in case where such subordinates become infected with the poison of hydrophobia whilst in execution of their duties.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 31.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers left Karachi for Quetta by two special troop trains about noon to-day, the band of the York and Lancaster Regiment played them out of the station. The regiment was a very fine one and during their short stay here both officers and men made themselves popular.

The hired transport "Rewa" left for Southampton to-day with a number of officers, their families and troops belonging to various Divisions and Brigades in Northern India. Embarkation commenced yesterday on arrival at Keamari of two special troop trains Rawalpindi and Samasata which brought down 12 officers, 779 men, 45 women and 100 children. The following is the summary of passengers by the "Rewa":—First class, 39 officers, 22 ladies, 12 children; 2nd class, 17 men, 14 women, 33 children; 3rd class, 801 men, 47 women, 101 children.

THE GULF EXPEDITION.

Needs of the Present Situation.

WHY SUCH A LARGE FORCE IS ORDERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, replying to Mr. Dillon concerning the expedition to the Persian Gulf, said the Government was acting in agreement with the Persian Government in taking all the necessary steps to suppress the traffic in arms which that Government had prohibited.

There are obviously extraordinary conditions on the Persian Coast to dictate the necessity of the despatch of such a large body of troops as is now being organised in Bombay. It has been usual during recent years to find large caravans of Afghans —often numbering some four hundred or five hundred persons—journeying to the neighbourhood of Bunder-Abbas for purpose of legitimate trade. At the same time smaller and scattered bands of Afghans have been found on the Mekran Coast, where they have awaited and sometimes collected shipments of rifles.

Ordinarily, the arrival of Afghan bands on the Persian Coast has occurred in December or January, and the period during which they trade, as well as what is known as the "gun-running season," normally ends at the close of March or the beginning of the hot weather. The extraordinary feature of the present conditions is that a considerably reduced number of trading caravans has been found in the vicinity of Bunder-Abbas during the cold weather and that, suddenly various Afghan bands, numbering, it is roughly estimated, about 2,000 men, are assembling near the Mekran Coast, where there is no opportunity for trade. It is obvious that this considerable force is being assembled, either for the collection of arms coming across the Gulf from Muscat or for the purpose of attacking the main telegraph line which runs through this district. On previous occasions the gun-runners, disappointed of their expected cargoes of rifles have sent word to the British force that they meant to break telegraphic communication. And although they have never yet actually done so, it may well be that with their present abnormal strength they entertain such designs, as well as hopes of receiving such rifles as may perchance escape the vigilant naval blockade. No reliable information of their intentions is available, but rumours in the Bazaars are that the telegraph line is to be attacked. Besides the naval force, the Military Guards at the principal telegraph stations are too small to be able to spare sufficient detachments for pursuit of the gun-runners far beyond their stations, and in view of the ominous increase of the Afghan forces, reinforcements are obviously advisable.

It seems only too evident that the bands are intent on mischief. There are indications that they are no unconnected collection of scattered bodies, but that they are more or less an organised force under the command of one head. The time of their appearance is itself eloquent. If they were present for trading purposes only, the cold weather would be the natural time for them to appear. As soon as the hot weather commences, it is exceedingly difficult to find fodder for camels and there is a great scarcity of water, both for men and beasts. Last year a gun-running band which stayed late in the hope of a final cargo, lost many camels in its journey inland and the men of the party suffered extreme privations. Therefore when Afghans appear in extraordinary numbers in a district, which is unproductive of trading, and right in the face of the hot weather there can be little doubt that their assembly is a pre-arranged effort, for which they have made some preparation. Presumably they have not brought much in the way of commissariat, but they will be prepared to fight. Seeing that Persian rule practically ceases east of Bunder Abbas, they will be dependent on the provisions which they will commandeer from the helpless inhabitants, and as during the present "season" the blockade has been successful in almost entirely stopping the passage of arms across the Gulf, they will probably make a desperate effort to secure the cargoes of any dhows, which may manage to approach the shore.

It is, of course, no new thing for a military force to be despatched to the Gulf in the cold weather, though it is singular that one should be necessary at this time of the year. Last year a battalion of infantry went up to the assistance of the naval forces, and this year a battalion was again at the disposal of the Naval Commander, should he have considered it necessary. On account, however of the inactivity of the Afghans during the winter months, its dispatch was not apparently needed. It is only now, at a time when ordinarily the danger of trouble has passed, that it seems necessary to send considerable assistance to the ships' crews forming the blockade. The Government hopes to inflict a crushing blow on the gun-runners and accordingly a force is being dispatched not only of greater strength, but of greater mobility than its predecessors,—one that will be capable of a continued pursuit.

PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

At the Brigade Stores, Bombay, everyone was very busy yesterday, and obviously every thing was being done to hasten the dispatch of the troops. It is now probable that the expedition will be able to start on the 6th instant or the 7th at the latest. Early yesterday morning, the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," which will probably convey a portion of the troops to the Gulf, arrived at Sassoon Dock and disembarked the 9th Bhopal Infantry, who later left by special troop train for Fyzabad. The new flag-ship the "Highflyer" is expected to reach Bombay during Tuesday or at the latest on Wednesday and it is not improbable that she will accompany the force to the Gulf.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook" 2,96 6 tons, Commander B. H. Jones, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Friday from Rangoon, March 24, with stores and details of the 9th Bhopal Infantry for Fyzabad, consisting of 954 men, 53 women, and 55 children; Bandmaster A. C. Webb, 15 native officers 3 women and 9 children.

The following is the list of saloon passengers and officers' names:—

Lt.-Col. C. F. Dhobbie and wife, Major C. C. Jackson, Capt. T. E. M. Laur, Capt. H. H. Smith, Capt. L. J. Jones, Lt. G. O. Martin, Lt. N. H. H. Ralston, Lt. A. V. Miles, Capt. C. H. Fieldings, I. M. S., and Miss Palmer.

It is stated that the board of managers of the London Institution have unanimously agreed to receive a deputation, to be headed by Lord Cromer, with a view to concerting steps for the establishment of a school of Oriental languages. The deputation will meet the board of managers at an early date, before the annual meeting, which takes place in April.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Prize Giving.

The annual prize distribution of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles took place last night in the Town Hall, Bombay, when Major-General Swann, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, gave away the prizes.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, opening the proceedings, stated that at the end of the Volunteer year which closed that evening the total strength of the Corps was 791 consisting of 26 Officers and 765 Volunteers of whom 19 Officers and 402 Volunteers were extra efficient 4 (non-combatant) Officers and 443 Volunteers efficient and 22 Volunteers (through absence or illness) inefficient. Notwithstanding the heavy additional demands now made upon all ranks by the Volunteer regulations, the requirements for extra efficiency being doubled, the strength of the Corps was still on the increase, the increase this year being 17 and this was the more gratifying as the increase of numbers in 1909 was largely due to the riots, and the active duties which thereby devolved upon the Corps. As regards musketry, there were this year 87 marksmen in the adult companies, as against 128 last year; 121 1st class shot as against 218 and 150 2nd class shots as against 23 last year. In the cadet companies there were 13 marksmen, 20 1st class shots, and 339 2nd class shots. The Commandant further said that the musketry returns were satisfactory, considering the greatly increased difficulty of the new musketry course. The attendance at Commanding Officer's, parades throughout the season had been well maintained, drills having been held throughout the cold weather on the Oval with an average attendance of about 185. The annual camp was held at Santa Cruz as usual and the Corps was engaged in practical work in the field including night marching, and shelter trench digging as well as some interesting manœuvres with the Bombay Light Horse who were also in Camp at Sanat Cruz at the same time. The average daily attendance at the parades in Camp was 441 and 614 were on parade on the occasion of the annual inspection of the Corps by G O C. at the end of the camp.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

The Commandant expressed his gratification at the fact that the Corps at last had a rifle range of their own at Ghatkupar, the possession of which was of enormous advantage to the Corps besides giving the members of the Corps an opportunity of practice shooting which had been hitherto denied them. He thanked the heads of departments and Offices who had given Volunteers under them facilities to perform their duties and in some cases had set an admirable example by serving in the ranks themselves, thereby recognizing the responsibility incumbent upon every able-bodied European of being in a position to assist in the maintenance of law and order which could only be done by belonging to one of the local Volunteer Corps. Several heads of firms and other gentlemen unable to give their personal services had done their best to assist by becoming Honorary Members or subscribing to the Annual Rifle Meeting and to these gentlemen the thanks of the Corps are also due, but there were a great many others who took no interest in volunteering whatever who also might assist the Corps very materially not only by becoming Honorary Members, but by encouraging those under them to become active Volunteers. The Commandant, in conclusion, desired to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the services of the Adjutant (Captain A. L. Cartwright of the Durham Light Infantry). Captain Cartwright, unfortunately for the Corps, relinquishing his appointment of Adjutant, at the end of April which he had held for four years and he (the Commandant) was sure he was expressing the feelings of all ranks when he stated that they were all very sorry indeed that he was going. The present efficiency of the Corps was due to his untiring zeal and by his departure they were all conscious that the Corps would sustain a very severe loss.

Major-General Swann then gave away the prizes.

The following is the list of prize-winners :—

CHAMPIONSHIP.

First prize, gold medal, score 198, Cyclist R. Collyer.

Second prize, silver medal, score 185, Lieut C M Ward.

Third prize, bronze medal, score 184, Cr-Sergt F T Gidney.

Special silver medal, score 188, Cr-Sergt-Instr. A Kearsey.

Qr-Mr-Sgt Downing, wins Messrs Lund and Blockeys' Cup; Cyclist Collyer; Rs. 75.; Vol Lattey, Rs. 75 ; Cr-Sgt D'Silva, Rs. 60, C S I Kearsey Rs. 57-8 ; Lieut Ward, Rs. 55; Sergt Sell, Rs. 45; Vol Silkirk, Rs. 40; Cr Sgt Soundy, Rs. 40 ; Corpl Patridge, Rs. 40; Sgt Veevers, Rs. 40; Cr Sgt Williams, Rs. 37; Corpl Clarke, Rs. 35; Cyclist Collyer, Rs. 35; Cr Sgt Gidney, Rs. 35; Sergt Osborne, Rs. 35; Corpl Gindell, Rs. 30; Sgt-Maj Wale, Rs. 25 ; C S I Buckely, Rs. 15; L Sgt Hildreth, Rs. 15 ; Corpl Easdon, Rs. 15; Sergt Byrne, Rs. 10; Sergt Clarke, Rs. 10; Sergt Stockbridge, Rs. 10; Vol Cline, Rs. 10; Vol James, Rs. 10; Vol Jowell, Rs. 10; Vol Watkins, Rs. 10; Vol Goff, Rs. 10; Sergt D'Silva, Rs. 10; Corpl Daly, Rs. 10; Corpl Foregard, Rs. 10; Lce-Cpl D'Cruz, Rs. 10; Vol Hewitt, Rs. 10; Vol Peacock Rs. 10; Lce-Sergt Nicholls, Rs. 10 ; Cy Guidera, Rs. 10, Sergt Luxa, Rs. 10; Sergt White, Rs. 10; Vol Easdon, Rs 10; Bugler Morris, Rs. 10; Vol Thompson; Rs. 10; Vol Patridge, Rs. 10; Vol Mason, Rs. 10; Vol Evans, Rs. 10; Vol Dunkerley, Rs. 10; Vol Robinson, Rs. 10; Cr-Sgt Constant, Rs. 10; Cadet Cooper, Rs. 10; Vol Trousdell, Rs. 5; Vol Windsor, Rs. 5; Sergt Steinhoff, Rs. 5 ; Vol Webster, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Markley, Rs. 5; Vol Smith, Rs. 3; Vol Brown, Rs. 3; Vol David, Rs. 3 ; Vol Elijah, Rs. 3 ; Vol Rubens, Rs. 3; Vol Rose, Rs. 3; Vol D'Silva, Rs. 3; Vol Sampson, Rs. 3; and Vol Curry, Rs. 3.

CADETS.

Cadet Cooper, Rs. 15 ; Cadet Gill, Rs. 15 ; Sergt Terry, Rs. 10 ; Cadet Cass, Rs. 10 ; Cadet Markley, Rs. 10; Cadet Elkins, Rs 10 ; Cadet Wilde, Rs. 10 ; Cadet D'Souza, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Neil Rs. 5 ; Cadet Murray, Rs. 5 ; Sergt Bashoory, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Manning, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Pope, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Arklie, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Thomas, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Barret, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Hamilton, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Sausman, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Fox, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Fernandes, Rs. 5 ; Cadet Casling, Rs 3 ; Sergt D'Souza, Rs. 3 ; Cadet Mowforth, Rs. 3 ; Cadet Burgess, Rs. 3 ; Cadet Jukes, Rs. 3 ; Cadet Philbert, Rs. 3; Cadet Wilkins, Rs. 3; Cadet Fennel, Rs 3 ; Corpl Shirwell, Rs. 3 ; Cadet Carey, Rs. 3 ; Cadet Jewell, Rs 3 ; Cadet Jeffreys, Rs. 3 ; and Cadet Barnett, Rs. 3.

MARCHING COMPETITION.

Adults—1st G Coy, Leslie Challenge Cup. Sergt N G Hunt Rs. 100,—2nd D Coy, Leslie Challenge Cup, Sergt W Sell, Rs. 50.

Cadets—1st H Coy A Team, Corpl Cutler Rs. 50 ; 2nd L Coy, Sergt Ceaser Rs. 30.

Bayley Company Challenge Shield won by H Company.

Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup won by Lce-Sergt M Byrne, A Coy with silver medal.

Blaney Challenge Cup won by H Coy and Rs. 50 Highland Challenge Cup won by E Company.

Bayley Challenge Cup won by F Coy 75-59, 2nd E Coy 72-66.

Tennant Memorial Sergts' Challenge Cup won by Sergt S Vardon, E Coy with silver medal.

Bayley Challenge Shield won by Qr Mr Sergt J H Downing, E Coy with silver medal.

Cadets' Drill Competition 1st W Coy Rs. 40 ; 2nd H Coy B Team Rs 20.

Tennant Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, A Coy Cr-Sergt H Williams, Sergt Bugler E Jolley.

C Coy Corpl D McAlister, Vol J Campos, Vol A D'Mello, Vol A Dobson, Vol D James.

D Coy Cr-Sergt A D'Silva, Sergt W Sell, Lce-Sergt S D'Silva, Corpl A S Daly, Corpl J Foregard, Vol S Kishander.

F Coy Cr-Sergt F T Gidney, Corpl M Gindell, Vol G Misquitto.

Cr. Sergt P R Soundy wins Bullseye Aggregate Championship, Silver Medal ; Sergt-Major A A Wale Tactical Aggregate Championship Silver Medal ; Cyclist G Collyer, wins Bullseye Aggregate

Taste Buckley spoon class 1; Cyclist Lee Smith spoon min 1 and Vol Laws spoon min 1.

MAJOR-GENERAL SWANN.

Major-General Swann, addressing the assembly deprecated the prevailing tendency of thinking that if one joined the Boy Scouts, the St. John's Ambulance Association or any other such organization there was no necessity of one enrolling oneself as a volunteer. Both these bodies were most excellent things but they were no substitutes for volunteering though every man who had taken training in any of them made a good volunteer. But the man who joined none of the three, was no patriot's citizen of the Empire and was beneath contempt. Colonel Dunlop, the Commandant, wished to see the number of members of the Corps brought up to a thousand and if they had the sympathies of the ladies, who exercised a tremendous influence over men, they would have not only a thousand but two thousand volunteers. General Swann next congratulated Colonel Dunlop and his men on the excellent way in which they had progressed in efficiency. He would not say the Corps had reached the high water mark of efficiency, but as long as they had Colonel Dunlop and Captain Cartwright they were very near it. (Applause.)

Colonel Dunlop called for three cheers for Major-General Swann, which were heartily given. The proceedings then terminated, followed by a dance.

INDIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LEAGUE.

Protest against Natal Poll Tax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

On behalf of the Indian South African League, Mr G.A. Natesan, Joint Secretary, has sent the following message to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"Cable received that Government have introduced a Bill exempting Europeans only from the payment of poll tax Natal. This revival of racial legislation is index to the defiant attitude of the South Africans. The proposed legislation is unjust, insulting the self-respect of Indians. The Indian South African League indignantly protests and prays Government to take effective steps for preventing the new legislation. The League also notes with alarm that in the new Immigration Bill before the Union Parliament no provision was made repealing the existing obnoxious Asiatic enactment of the Transvaal and Orangia. This reverses the policy foreshadowed. Mr. Smuts' announcement is calculated to continue Asiatic struggle throughout South Africa and promote race-hatred and unrest throughout India. The League appeals to Government to take strong and decisive attitude."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Allanson, 6th Gurkhas, are placed under the Bengal Government in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

Mr. A. J. Cargenven, C. S., the Officiating Commissioner in Coorg, reverts to Madras.

Mr. R. H. Ellis, C. S., is confirmed as district Magistrate at Cooor.

Captain Kirkwood, I.M.S., temporarily, goes to Madras.

Engineer B.E. Wood, Harbour Master, Port Blair, reverts to the Army, (Marine Department), E. Grippy succeeds him.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Mr. W. R. Baderock, probationer, is transferred to the United Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

Major Greig I.M.S. Assistant Director at the Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted eight months' leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, Bar.-at-law, is appointed Reporter for Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. L. J. Robertson resigned.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Mr. M. G. Norman officiates as District Locomotive Superintendent, Class 2, North-Western Railway.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col Bedford, I. M. S. is placed under the orders of the Home Department.

Mr. S. R. Freemantle, C. S., reverts to the United Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Minchin, Political Agent, is placed on special duty in the Foreign Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General Rimington, Commanding the Secunderabad Brigade, becomes Inspector-General of Cavalry vice Major-General Grover.

Majors Walling, 5th Infantry and Tottenham, 29th Punjabis, retire from the service.

MAHARAJ RANA OF DHOLPUR.

Reported Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, MARCH 31.

A report has reached Agra of the death of the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur who was very popular here.

PETROL EXPLOSION IN A LAUNCH.

Men Killed and Others Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 31.

Yet another explosion on a launch using oil engine and petrol took place last evening on board the "Masein" killing four Chittagong persons, injuring one seriously and causing slight injuries to three others. It appears that the launch was getting ready for turning over, being built for the Delta Navigation Co. One of the five Chittagonian workmen entered the engine-room to make some tests when a loud explosion was heard and the covering of the engine-room was blown off. Mr. Maitland at once went to the assistance and in getting one man out badly burnt his own hand. He is seriously burnt. Two were taken out dead and two others died in hospital. The vessel did not suffer much damage.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Objections to Certain Provisions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall under the chairmanship of Raja Kristo Das Law. Resolutions were adopted protesting against some objectionable provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Bill and asking the Government to postpone its passing into law till July next.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

CANADA.

THE BAHAMAS AND ANNEXATION.

It is reported from Nassau, in the Bahamas, that the Legislature there, by 23 votes to six, has approved of the opening of negotiations with Canada for annexation with the Dominion. Immediate action is anticipated. Canadian financiers and insurance agents are largely interested in these islands.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Sir William Mackenzie, President of the Canadian Northern Railway, announces that the Company will build 600 miles of railway in the North-West this season. The Canadian Pacific also will spend dols. 14,000,000 (£2,800,000) on extensions.

EGYPT.

MAHOMED FARID.

The Cairo Native Revision Court has rejected an application for a fresh trial by Mohamed Farid, the Nationalist leader, who was sentenced in January, by the Cairo Court of Criminal Assize to six months' imprisonment for having furnished a eulogistic preface to a volume of seditious poems.

COPTS AND MUSULMANS.

It has been decided to convoke an Egyptain Musulman Congress, as a counter-demonstration to the recent Assiut Coptic Congress. The fact that Riaz Pasha has lent the weight of his authority to the Congress by accepting the presidency is regarded as a significant indication that the best Mahomedan opinion is seriously stirred. The Coptic Congress must evidently be regarded as a failure so far as its object was "to remove causes of difference between the various communities constituting the Egyptian nation."

FRANCE.

M. DELCASSE AS NAVAL MINISTER.

The Estimates for the French Navy were finally adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. The complete mastery of intricate questions which M. Delcasse has exhibited during the course of the discussion has been the subject of general remark. In reply to a question on Friday, M. Delcasse intimated that in 1920 France would have 22 Dreadnoughts, the same number as Germany.

A DANGEROUS FRONTIER.

During the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, attention was drawn to the unprotected state of the north-east frontier. It was declared that the absence of adequate defences between the Marne and the Aisne left Paris exposed to an attack, the situation being rendered the more dangerous by the construction of the German strategic line from Malmedy to Stavelot, and the establishment of the great military camp at Elsenborn. A protest was also made against the system of collecting confidential evidence with regard to the political opinions of officers. This latter remark caused recriminations, and something like a tumult ensued in the Chamber.

THE STATE RAILWAYS.

M. Charles Dumont, the new Minister of Public Works, in an address to the Director and officials of the State Railways Department, bade them remember that their master was the public, and that it was their chief duty to serve the interest of the community. The management of the Western Railway by the State was an experiment which it ought to be their ambition to justify. Justice and kindness ought to be shown to all grades of services, but neither discipline nor effort must be relaxed. He has also announced in the Chamber that the signalling arrangements on the Western Line are to be improved.

STRIKES.

The milkmen of Paris went on strike last Friday morning, their grievance being that they were made responsible for contraventions of the hygienic regulations for the sale of milk. The milk dealers made very complete arrangements for the delivery of the milk, and little inconvenience was caused by the strike, which ended in 24 hours.—A strike of Newfoundland fishermen at Cancale was ended by an agreement between the shipowners and the men.

POLICY IN MOROCCO.

At a Ministerial Council held on Tuesday, under the Presidency of M. Fallieres, it was decided to reinforce the French troops at Casablanca, and the draft of a financial agreement between the French Government and the Maghzen was agreed to, the purpose of which is to supply the Sultan with the financial means of establishing a serviceable army of 5,000 men, and to assist him in the unkeep of police in the ports. There will be an issue of two successive financial loans through the agency of the Morocco State Bank, and France has intimated to the Shereefian Government her willingness to renounce temporarily the annual instalments of the war indemnity due to her. The French Government is determined to secure the prompt fulfilment of the Sultan's undertaking to punish the Zaer tribe for the recent murder of Lieutenant Marchand.

GERMANY.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The National Liberals are calling special attention to the alleged danger that the German petroleum trade may be monopolized as a result of the policy of the Standard Oil Company and its offshoots. They suggest the institution of an Imperial petroleum "market" which might extend its operations over the whole of Central Europe and they say, bring the Empire a million and a half pounds a year without increasing the price of petroleum.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

In the debate in the Reichstag on the Estimates for the Imperial Ministry of the Interior Herr Delbruck entered into a long defence of the Government's social policy, declaring that before long the sum spent annually for socio-political purposes would amount to over £50,000,000.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

An ingenious compromise, which, it is hoped, will satisfy Alsace-Lorraine and the Reichstag, has been adopted by the Federal Council. By this arrangement Alsace-Lorraine will be given three votes in the Federal Council. It is proposed to increase the number of votes in the Council from 58 to 61, and, as a rule, to take divisions as at present. It would, however, be provided, first, that Alsace-Lorraine cannot vote on motions for the amendment of the Constitution; and, secondly, that the votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be counted if, in a division in which Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine vote together, the votes of Alsace-Lorraine give Prussia a majority which without the votes she would not have. The fate of the Bill remains uncertain, but it is believed that the "reforming" parties will accept the new proposals.

MOROCCO.

BRITISH TRADE.

The total maritime trade of Morocco for 1909, amounted to £4,600,000, an increase of £800,000 over 1908. British trade increased in a larger proportion than that of any other country. While the trade of France increased by about £90,000, that of Great Britain rose from £1,682,000 to £2,090,000. Together Great Britain, France, and Germany absorb 88 per cent. of the entire trade of Morocco, in the following proportions:—Great Britain, 39·40 per cent.; France 30·02 per cent.; and Germany, 10·24 per cent.

TROUBLE WITH THE TRIBES.

The Sultan's troops are reported to be doing well and the situation in Fez seems to be improving. The troops have advanced into the middle of the Sherarda tribelands, where two unimportant engagements have been fought. On the other hand, the depredations of the tribes to the south and east and west of Fez are increasing, and the revolution shows no signs of abating in those districts.

PERSIA.

THE NEW CABINET.

The principal members of the new Cabinet are as follows:—

The Sipahdar ...	...	Premier and Minister of War
Ala-es-Sultaneh	...	Minister of Public Works and Education
Mushteshar-ed-Dowleh		Minister of the Interior
Mumtaz-ed-Dowleh ...		Minister of Finance
Muavin-ed-Dowleh ...		Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

The portfolio of Foreign Affairs remains in the hands of Montesshem-es-Sultaneh. Mumtaz-ed-Dowleh, who was President of the Mejliss, is succeeded in that office by Mutamin-el-Mulk. The programme consists of 12 points—the commonplaces of all parties. None has hitherto been found to carry them out, but hope springs eternal in the Persian breast.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

On Monday last, the Russian 1st of March, the bulk of the Russian troops left Kazvin. The remainder left on Tuesday, excepting 77, whom it is at present proposed to leave behind.

RUSSIA.

TOLSTOY'S WORKS CONFISCATED.

The police have confiscated 30,000 copies of three volumes of the last edition of Tolstoy's collected works. Countess Tolstoy has made a protest against this confisction.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN FINLAND.

Late last Friday night, a bomb hidden in a biograph theatre at Vasa (Finand) exploded, wrecking the building. Owing to the late hour at which the accident occurred, the theatre was empty. The inhabitants of the town fled from their houses in a panic.

SOUTH AFRICA.

IMMIGRANTSS' RESTRICTION BILL.

In moving the second reading of the Immigrants Restriction Bill, General Smuts pointed out that it carried out Lord Crewe's suggestions for uniform immigration laws and adopted the test by which any person is excluded who fails to write to the satisfaction of the immigration officer 50 words dictated in a language selected by the officer. This scheme had worked well in Australia, and was superior to existing South African education tests. The Minister emphasised the fact that the measure could only be applied against undesirable aliens, including Asiatics. A limited number of educated Asiatics are to be admitted annually. The Bill was passed on second reading without a division. The Asiatics are strongly protesting against the Bill.

TURKEY.

THE TURCO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

The delegates on the mixed Commission appointed by the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments have signed a Convention regulating all the disputed points on the Black Sea frontier to the bank of the river Arda. Next month the same Commission will continue its work from the Arda to the Creek frontier.

UNITED STATES.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

On Monday, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Corporation Tax Law. The decision is welcomed by moderate Progressives of the President's type, who hope that it may eventually be possible to submit joint-stock companies to a measure of Federal control by means less drastic than those favoured by the disciples of Mr. Roosevelt's new Nationalism. Judging from its results during the time it has been provisionally in operation the law will secure to the Government an income of about dols. 5,000,000 (£1,000,000).

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK IN NEW-YORK.

Governor Dix is making strenuous efforts to end the Senatorship contest. It is believed that the Governor intends to endeavour to persuade Mr. Murphy to drop Mr. Sheehan, which Mr. Murphy stoutly declares he will do.

HOLLAND.

THE SHIPPING DISPUTE.

The decision arrived at by the Dutch Government permits Mr. Tinsley, of the Uranium Steamship Company, to stay in Holland a fortnight longer.

THE CORONATION.

Provisional Programme.

Although the arrangements for the Coronation and the attendant festivities are not yet completed it is now possible to present a programme, in outline of the movements of the King and Queen in the month of the Coronation and in the months which precede and follow it. The list is necessarily incomplete, but it includes the most important events of the three months.

MAY.

7.—Court mourning ceases.
12.—The King and Queen open the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace.
15.—The German Emperor and Empress arrive in London.
16.—The King unveils the Queen Victoria Memorial in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress.
17.—Command performance of "Money" at Drury Lane Theatre attended by the King and Queen, and the Emperor and Empress,
18.—The German Emperor and Empress return to Germany.
27.—Celebration of the King's Birthday.
29.—The King and Queen attend a Coronation Concert at the Albert Hall.
31.—The King and Queen are expected to attend a ball at Devonshire House.

JUNE.

17 to 19.—Arrival and reception of Foreign and Colonial representatives.
20.—State Banquet at Buckingham Palace.
21.—Day of Intercession. Dinner given by the Duke of Connaught at St. James's Palace.
22.—Coronation Day.
23.—Royal Progress through London.
24.—Review of the Fleet at Spithead.
25 (Sunday).—The King and Queen remain at Spithead.
26.—The King and Queen return to London.
" Gala Performance at Covent Garden.
27.—Garden Party, Buckingham Palace.
" Gala Performance at His Majesty's Theatre.
" The King and Queen are expected to attend Lord Derby's dinner and ball.
28.—Foreign Princes and representatives leave London.
" The King visits the Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich.
29.—The King and Queen attend Service at St. Paul's and are entertained at luncheon in the Guildhall by the City Corporation.
30.—The King's Fete to 100,000 children at the Crystal Palace. The King and Queen are expected to attend Mr. Asquith's dinner.

JULY.

1.—The King and Queen go to Windsor Castle, travelling by train to Slough and thence by road to Windsor.
8.—The King and Queen arrive at Kingstown. Presentation of addresses at Dublin Castle. Dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge.
10.—The King and Queen attened Leopardstown Races.
" Court at the Castle.
11.—Levee at the Castle.
12.—The King and Queen leave Ireland for Wales.
13.—Investiture of the Prince of Wales by the King at Carnarvon Castle.
14.—The King opens the new University College, Bangor.
15.—The King lays the foundation-stone of the Welsh National Library, Aberystwith.

During July also the King and Queen go to Edinburgh and hold a Court and Levee in Holyrood Palace (the dates are not yet fixed.)

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The representatives of other countries who will attend the Coronation include the following:—

Germany.—The Crown Prince and Princess. (Also Prince and Princess Henry, privately.)
France.—Vice-Admiral de Fatique de Jonquieres (Ambassador Extraordinary), General Count Dor de Lastours, Capt. Langier, and M. Maurice Herbette.
United States of America.—Mr. John Hays Hammond.
Austria-Hungary.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand (Heir-Apparent) and the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.
Spain.—The Infante Fernando of Bavaria (brother-in-law of the King).
Turkey.—Prince Yusuf Izzed-Din (Heir-Apparent).
Italy.—The Duke of Aosta.
Holland.—Prince Henry of the Netherlands.
Japan.—His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi and General Nogi and Admiral Togo.
Denmark.—The Crown Prince.
Sweden.—The Crown Prince and Princess.
Norway.—M. Irgens (Minister for Foreign Affairs).
China.—Tsai-chen (eldest son of Prince Ching, the Regent).
Servia.—The Crown Prince.
Roumania.—The Crown Prince Ferdinand and Princess Maria.
Saxony.—Prince and Princess Johann George.
Chile.—The Chilian Minister in London, and also a General and an Admiral.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the representatives of the Colonies will be:—

Canada.—Sir W. Laurier and others.
Newfoundland.—Mr. Bishop (Member of Legislative Council) and the Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Victoria—The Hon. John Muray (Premier.)
New South Wales.—The Hon. J. McGowan (Premier) and the Under Secretary for the Treasury.
Western Australia.—The Hon. Frank Wilson (Premier).
South Australia.—The Agent-General in London.
Tasmania.—Sir Elliott Lewis (Premier).
New Zealand.—Sir Joseph Ward (Premier), and Dr. Findlay, A.G.
South Africa.—General Botha (Premier), Mr. Hall, and Mr. Malan.
Hong Kong.—Sir Paul Chater (Member of the Legislative Council) and Mr. Henry Keswick.

ANOINTING OF THE QUEEN.

The Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Montrose, and the Duchess of Hamilton have been chosen to hold the Pall over the Queen at her anointing during the Coronation Service in Westminster Abbey. This service, the "Times" says, was rendered at the Coronation of Queen Alexandra by the three first-named duchesses with the Duchess of Marlborough, whose place will now be taken by the Duchess of Hamilton.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COMMONS.

Mr. Churchill informed the House of Commons, on March, 13, that the King desired the House to be represented by the Speaker at the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey. The House would, therefore, dispense from going to the Abbey in its corporate capacity, and members could go to Westminster in the manner most convenient to themselves. A motion authorising the Speaker, as representing the House of Commons, to attend the ceremony in the Abbey was then agreed to.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The main feature of the military arrangements for the Coronation will be a representation of practically the whole of the Army. Of course, for the sake both of economy and of convenience, the bulk of the troops lining the streets and massed at various points of the route of the Royal Procession and Progress on June 22 and 23 will be drawn, in the form of large bodies, from Aldershot and other comparatively near stations. But the really important point in the whole scheme is that those corps stationed in the United Kingdom and Ireland which do not attend the Coronation as complete units will be effectively represented, however remote from London their stations may be.

The size of the representative detachments will doubtless be governed by precedent, the probable strength of each being fifty non-commissioned officers and men, with two or three officers—in all likelihood three. This means that at least fourteen cavalry regiments and practically all the infantry regiments of the Army will be represented. As regards the latter, there are one or more battalions of every regiment stationed in the United Kingdom or Ireland, with the exception of the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.) and the Royal Irish Regt., the home battalions of which are stationed in Jersey and Guernsey respectively. Presumably these will also furnish representative detachments, unless it be found more convenient to obtain them from the two depots.

The total number of troops in the streets on Coronation Day will probably be about 40,000. On the second day the number will rise to about 55,000. The former figures will include about 8,000 Territorials and about 5,000 Special Reservists, but the arrangements under these two headings are not complete.

The arrangements for the presence of complete units drawn from Aldershot and other near stations are very simple and practical. As far as possible brigades will be brought up under their own brigadiers; and the lattera gain, will be grouped according to Commands, three of which, Southern, Aldershot and Eastern, are represented by General Officers Commanding-in-Chief—namely, General Sir C. W. H. Douglas, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Paget who will each have charge of a section of the route.

THE SERVICE IN THE ABBEY.

It is expected that the full order of service for the Coronation, which is being prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be submitted for approval to the Privy Council at a meeting to be held before the end of March.

Slight variations have been made in the form of service for the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary from the service for the late King Edward's Coronation. The service at the last Coronation was specially shortened owing to the health of King Edward. The new service is likely to be slightly longer.

At the service in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, June 22, the Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the actual crowning of both the King and the Queen, whereas at the last Coronation the Archbishop of York placed the royal crown upon the brow of Queen Alexandra.

THE COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

Despite the decision of the Australian and New Zealand Governments, that no troops from those Dominions will attend the Coronation, it is practically certain that the Australian Commonwealth will be adequately represented, for a number of men are prepared to pay their own passage-money to England.

It is already assured that 200 officers and 1,500 men will represent the Colonies, in addition to Indian Native troops, who will number about 500 of all ranks. Included among the troops will be white men from Canada and Africa, black soldiers from East, Central, and West Africa, Afridis, Pathans, Goorkhas and Sepoys, Indians, and possibly, the Fiji Native Constabulary.

The Colonial troops are to be quartered at the Duke of York's School. The Indian contingent will again pitch their camp at Hampton Court. Each detachment to preserve caste will have its own camp with separate water tanks, cook-houses, and washing-places. As the officers and men will be drawn from every unit of the India Army and the forces maintained by certain Native States, we shall see representatives of the regiments bearing King George's name in their titles—the 18th, 26th, 38th, and 39th Cav., the 1st Sappers and Miners, the 14th, 61st, and 130th Inf., and the Malaun Regt.

Canada may not be so strongly represented as in 1902, when 620 officers and men visited the Mother Country, but we shall see Dominion troops of all arms, and the opportunity will be given the people at home of learning how the younger generation of Canadians are trained for the defence of their country. The latest information is that a substantial detachment of Montreal cadets are to visit the metropolis in June.

It is not definitely settled whether the African troops will be drawn from the same centres as nine years ago, when we had black soldiers from the Gold Coast Northern and Southern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos, and Central Africa. British and Dutch-born soldiers of the Crown will be included in the South African contingent.

MALL IMPROVEMENT.

A communication has been received by the Westminster City Council from the London County Council stating that the Government is giving immediate possession of the vacant land at Charing Cross needed for widening the approach to the Mall and that the County Council's negotiations in respect of the remainder of the property needed for the improvement are proceeding on the basis that possession will be given to the Westminster Council by the middle of May next. The City of Westminster Engineer has been instructed by the Improvement Committee of the Council to invite tenders for carrying out the necessary paving and other works in connection with the improvement with the proviso that labour both day and night must be provided for.

A CORONATION MARCH.

The Musicians' Company have offered a prize of fifty guineas for a Coronation March. In addition to the prize the winner will receive the freedom of the Company. The interest taken in the competition is shown by the fact that in response to an advertisement which appeared in the "Times" of Nov. 10 last, the Company have received 201 compositions. The report of the adjudicators will be presented to the Court of the Company on April 25. The adjudicators are: Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Frederick Bridge, Mr. G. J. Bennett, Mr. Allen Gill, Mr. E. Markham Lee, and Mr. T. Lea Southgate. The competition is confined to British subjects. The copyright in the March will be assigned to the Musicians' Company, and the royalty upon the sales will be given to the King Edward Hospital Fund, as was done in the case of the Company's Coronation March composed in 1902 by Mr. Percy Godfrey, Mus. Bac.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

POLICE METHODS IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, March 16, Lord Courtney asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the attention of the Government had been called to the cases of torture and extortion by the police recorded in the latest annual reports of the Inspector-General of Police in certain provinces, resulting in more than one death of the tortured prisoners; and whether he had considered the opportunities for such cruelties offered by the provisions of the existing law authorising magistrates to remit untried prisoners for considerable periods of time to the custody of subordinate policemen; and whether any steps were in contemplation, by an amendment of the law or otherwise, to discourage the practice so strongly condemned by the report of the recent Police Commission of the police working for confessions in gross abuse of their powers, and whether the Government of India proposed to give effect to the express recommendation of the Commission that the investigation of charges brought against the subordinate police should be dealt with by the district magistrate or some such competent and impartial authority. He said that the investigation of crime in the village communities of India afforded a very sorry spectacle. The police went to a village, sometimes the whole population were summoned to attend, and the whole of the inhabitants were harried. The police were prone, at all events were under temptation, to resort to threatening bullying, and overawing the supposed criminal until he was led to confess. Deliberate perjury and physical torture on the part of the police occasionally occurred even now. Working for a confession was a practice which was exceedingly common.

Viscount Morley, who was very indistinctly heard, said he made no complaint of this subject being brought forward. During the five years he had represented the India Office he had never complained of criticism, provided the critic was sure of his facts and was fair in his intention and purpose. He had found that some of these critics in the House of Commons were not wholly unbiassed. The idea possessed certain minds that our Government in India was essentially of the nature of an arbitrary or capricious Government. He need not say he did not accept that, nor did he believe that any one of their Lordships did. He gave Lord Courtney credit for fairness of intention, and such facts as he brought to the notice of the House were reasonably sure, but they needed interpretation. He would observe that his noble friend relied on the language and conclusions of officials. Matters of criminal investigation were always delicate, but they were extremely delicate in India, where there was a small governing class and a huge population alien to them in traditions and race. To illustrate the peculiar difficulties and great danger of police work in India he would remind their Lordships that they were dealing with a population of 230,000,000 scattered over an area of 1,000,000 square miles, and the total police force was 176,000 men, controlled by about 530 superintendents, who were mainly, if not all, Europeans. It was plain that the same standard could not be applied there as if they were sitting at quarter sessions. As to detention the police could not keep a man in their custody for more than twenty-four hours without charging him before a magistrate. If an unfortunate man had been tortured there was his opportunity. The aggregate remand could not exceed fifteen days, and this exercise of the power of remand was jealously watched by the superior courts, the tendency of whose rulings had been to cut down the discretion of the magistrates in respect of remands. The practice of working for confessions had been invariably exercised by local Governments in India, and the standing orders issued to the police contained stringent injunctions against its abuse. The conditions surrounding the practice of getting confessions depended upon Indian habits of mind, but his noble friend could rest assured that efforts were constantly being made to eradicate the ingrained tendency to get convictions by means of confessions. The Government had recently established training schools, which would weaken illiteracy, and signs of improvement had already been observed. His noble friend had referred to two cases of abuse of power by the police. That was rather astonishing in view of the dreadful charges that had been made and the enormous generalisations that had been inferred from one or two isolated cases. If these abuses were so extensive as to demand the censure of their Lordships his noble friend would have produced a sheaf of cases. The charges were not such as justified an indictment against the whole police system of India.

Lord Courtney: I made no such indictment.

Viscount Morley, continuing, read police orders issued in India to show the restrictions which fenced round the obtaining of confessions and the detention and remand of accused persons. One of the recommendations of the Commission related to increased pay, and since that Commission reported he was assured, and believed, that every effort had been made to raise the pay as well as improve the education and status of these men. The pay of the sub-inspectors, which used to be from Rs.30 to Rs.71 a month, was now from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month. When as sometimes happened, language was used which implied that the Government of India did not condmn abuse of force, torture, and pressure, the Government naturally almost disdained to reply to so monstrous a charge. Everybody in the Service knew perfectly well that the Government abhorred this practice, and would visit with punishment anybody whom they detected practising it. The Government of India was not near to deserving such an accusation or insinuation as that they were capable of even winking at a general doctrine that torture might be resorted to. He would be sorry if it appeared that he desired to whitewash malpractices. It was no business of his to vindicate the police. That was the business of the Government of India. But it was the business of the Secretary of State to place the position and the attempts for good of the Government of India in the best light, and in this case he was well convinced that the attempts were sincere, indefatigable, and on the way to being successful.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Ampthill asked what were the provisions of the Immigration Bill now before the South African Union Parliament; whether his Majesty's Government had had occasion to express any opinion on the Bill, and, if so, whether they had ascertained the views of the Government of India; whether it was anticipated that the enactment of this proposed new law would prove to be a settlement of the grievances of the British Indian in the Transvaal; and whether the various sections of the British Indian community in South Africa were satisfied with the provisions of the Bill.

Lord Herschell: His Majesty's Government have been in communication, both with the Union Government and also with the Government of India, with regard to the South African Immigration Bill. I am very glad to inform the noble Lord that correspondence, together with the actual text of the Bill, will be laid early next week. The Bill has been framed with the idea of doing away, as far as possible, with some of the grievances which have been so persistently complained of by Indians who reside in South Africa, and his Majesty's Government trust that they will accept the Bill as removing their grievances.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, March 14, Mr. D. Mason asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government would be prepared to take part in a conference of the interested Powers in the building of the Baghdad Railway.

Sir E. Grey: I explained to the House, in the statement I made on March 8, the position of his Majesty's Government in regard to the Baghdad Railway, and I have nothing to add thereto; but, if a suggestion for a conference of interested Powers should be made either by Germany or Turkey, or by both Powers, it would of course receive consideration.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if any official estimate has been made of the cost of the Durbar which is to be held in Delhi this year and whether it is to be borne altogether by the Indian taxpayer.

Mr. Montagu said: As I informed my hon. friend the member for Ipswich on March 6, provision is made in the Estimates of the Government of India for 1911-12 for an outlay of approximately £1,000,000, in connection with his Majesty's proposed visit. Pending receipt of detailed information, which is to be submitted by the Government of India, I am unable to say what part of his sum will be required for the Durbar at Delhi, and what part for other ceremonies and incidents of the Royal visit. As I mentioned on March 6, the Secretary of State is not yet able to say what part, if any, of the expenditure in India will be borne by the British Exchequer.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Is this sum intended to include the expenses of the Indian troops who are coming to this country to attend the Coronation?

Mr. Montagu: A sum of £26,000, I think, is included in this Estimate for the expenses of the Coronation visit to this country.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Will that be borne by the Indian Exchequer?

Mr. Montagu: I cannot say whether there will be any contribution of this total sum from the Imperial Exchequer.

Mr. Malcolm: Can the hon. gentleman give any guarantee that in the event of a Coronation reception being held at the India Office in London the cost will not fall on the Indian taxpayer?

Mr. Montagu: I cannot give any guarantee. There is no such suggestion.

PENSIONS OF HIGH COURT JUDGES IN INDIA.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether it is in contemplation to amend the rules relating to the pensions of High Court judges in India so that the period of their service on the Executive Councils may count for the purpose of pensions.

Mr. Montagu: New rules are proposed which provide for the grant of pensions to members of Executive Councils who, before their appointment as such were serving in pensionable posts. These rules will cover but will not of course be restricted to, members of Council who had previously been High Court judges.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AS MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware of the objection taken to the principle of the appointment of High Court judges as members of the executive councils, on the ground that such a procedure is likely to be fatal to the independence of the bench; and whether this objection will be taken into consideration.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware of the objection in question and has addressed the Government of India on the subject with the object of securing that due weight will be given to it when recommendations are made for the appointment of members of Council. My hon. friend is no doubt acquainted with the circumstances which at present render it desirable to widen the field of selection for these important posts.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE PUNJAB.

On Wednesday, March 15, Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the recent speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on the intemperance prevalent in the Central Punjab, especially among the Sikhs; whether he is aware that in the four Sikh districts 194 liquor shops were licensed by the Government in 1909-10; whether this figure represents any reduction of the number licensed in the previous year; and whether any steps will now be taken to reduce substantially the existing facilities for obtaining intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Montagu: The matter has long engaged the attention of the local Government. Inquiries made some years ago showed the existence of a widespread habit of illicit distillation in the home of the people The number of shops mentioned by my hon. friend is the number licensed in the rural parts of the four Sikh districts. During the last five years the number of shops and the consumption of licitly distilled liquor have decreased. In the four districts as a whole the number of shops in 1905-1906 was 319 and in 1909-10 269; and the consumption in gallons, was 197,322 in 1905-1906 and 154,905 in 1909-10. If further inquiries should show that the present number of licensed shops is excessive the local Government will no doubt take steps to reduce them.

PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

Mr. Wedgewood asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether the chiefs of Persian Beluchistan had taken since 1909, any steps to render themselves independent of the Government of the Shah.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: According to reports received from his Majesty's representatives on the spot Persian Baluchistan was in a most disturbed condition throughout last year; and, in spite of warnings from his Majesty's consuls in Seistan and at german and from the Political Agent, Chagai, there were numerous raids by Beluchi chiefs on the neighbouring province of Kerman, the most important of which took place last October. Sir George Barclay has expressed the opinion that, though the situation in Persian Beluchistan and in Kerman is undentiably serious, the arrival of the new Governor-General may improve matters.

GOVERNMENT SUBSCRIPTION TO A BENGALI NEWSPAPER.

Colonel Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the action taken by the Bengal Government in subscribing for a certain number of copies of a Bengali newspaper, with a view to assist and encourage the spread of sober opinions and accurate information where the intentions and acts of the Government are concerned, will be recommended by the Secretary of State for India for the favourable consideration of the local governments of the other provinces of India.

Mr. Montagu: The experiment to which my hon. friend refers was made by the Government of Bengal in response to a circular suggestion sent by the Government of India to local Governments. The Secretary of State has now acquiesced in the action taken, but is in communication with the Government of India as to any further experiment in the same direction.

COST OF THE LAST DURBAR.

On Thursday, March 16, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, what was the estimated expenditure of the last Durbar made by the Indian Government; and what was its actual cost.

Mr. Montagu: The preliminary estimate formed by the Government of India in March 1902, and published in their financial statement, of the cost of the Delhi Durbar of 1st January 1903 amounted to £233,000. In a statement submitted by the Government of India in December 1903 to the then Secretary of State, the gross cost, less earnings of the Durbar Light Railway, receipts from visitors' camps and sale of stores, was shown at £299,000. These figures relate only to Imperial expenditure.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the estimate of £1,000,000 as the cost of Durbar to be held at Delhi relates only to the expenditure for which the Government of India will be responsible; whether the expenses of the provincial governments, will be in addition to that sum; and, if they are to be in addition, whether any estimate has been made of their amount.

Mr. Montagu: The estimate of the cost of the Royal visit to India covers not only the proposed Durbar at Delhi but also the entertainment of his Majesty in other parts of India. It has for convenience been referred to as an estimate of about £1,000,000, but the actual provision made in the Budget is £940,000, of which £633,00 is civil and £306,700 military expenditure. It relates only to expenditure by the Government of India. Estimates for expenditure by provincial Governments have not yet been submitted to the Secretary of State any such expenditure, if it be sanctioned, will be additional to that incurred by the Government of India.

THE MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUITS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the trial of the Midnapore damage suits has now been proceeding for nearly 100 days, whether any idea has been formed of how long this trial is to last; and whether the Government of India is considering the length of trials in relation to the arrears of judicial work.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware that the proceedings in the Midnapore suit have been greatly prolonged. But the case is of an unusual character and a very large number of witnesses have been and still are to be examined. The case for the defence was only opened on Dec. 29, and it is stated that there are ninety witnesses to be examined. It is difficult to say when judgment will be delivered. No inference can be drawn from this particular suit as to the question

MODERN MEN OF THE STONE AGE.

Discoveries in Dutch New Guinea.

A COMMUNITY of primitive people, wearing no clothes, unable to count beyond three, and to-day making and using the implements and weapons of the Stone Age, was found in the unknown interior of Dutch New Guinea by the British Ornithological Expedition. The expedition was organized in 1909 to celebrate the jubilee of the British Ornithologists' Union. In the party there were 12 Europeans—Mr. Walter Goodfellow, the leader; Dr. Wollaston, Mr. Shortridge, Captain Rawling, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Stalker (who died a few days after the landing), and six officials lent by the Dutch Government besides ten mountaineering Gurkhas, 60 native soldiers, and 80 convicts. They landed in Dutch New Guinea in January, 1910, and after extraordinary difficulties in crossing a country which resembled a network of river, swamp and delta they reached the mountains at the head of the Mimika River. Mr. Goodfellow, who was invalided home last October, and recently arrived in England, communicated to the "Times" an account of his experiences, from which the following extracts are taken:—

THE NATIVES.

The natives whom we met with on the Mimika average 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 9in in height. Their colour is light, compared with that of the natives some parts of New Guinea. They are, indeed, of an ordinary bronze colour, although one sometimes comes across individuals who are black. Albinism seems to be rather frequent with them. I saw a child who was perfectly white, with tow-coloured hair and pink eyes. The father and mother who were dark-skinned, were particularly proud of their child. Some of the people are quite handsome, especially the men. None of them have any power of counting beyond three. We spent hours in trying to get them to go beyond that number, but they were unable to do so. When we wanted to imply a large number, we put our hands together with the fingers touching, and sometimes put our hands to our feet. They seemed to understand what was meant by this method of indicating multitude. They wear nothing that we understand by the word clothes. So far as we could ascertain they have no religion. They are practically monogamous, for although a man may have more than one wife, this is not usual; and I have known men of 20 or 30 years of age who were unmarried. A man marries a wife in order to make her work—she is a beast of burden, absolutely. Occasionally the men will go hunting, if they want meat, or will catch fish; but in general all the labour is done by the women, and the gathering of sago is entirely done by them. The men only help to build the huts of the community, to make their canoes, and to fashion their weapons. The women go out early in the morning in the canoes, under the conduct, perhaps, of one or two men, and return in the evening with the sago and firewood they have collected during the day. Meanwhile the men lounge about in the village, waiting for the women to return to feed them.

THE STONE AGE.

When we arrived in the country the natives were living in the stone age; they had no iron or metal of any description at all. They used stone axes for cutting. The beautiful carving on some of their weapons was done with bits of shell and pigs' tusks. Each village seemed to possess at least one old man, whose duty was apparently to sharpen their stone axes for them. These implements present very little difference from those which have survived from the stone age in England. When they began to understand the use of our iron axes their sole idea was to possess an axe of that kind. In some instances they were only too ready to give up their stone axes when we gave them an iron axe, which we sometimes did in exchange for a canoe—if it was a very fine canoe.

We did not find the people down by the coast nearly so tractable or companionable as those at the head waters of the river. They were also much more quarrelsome among themselves. They tap a species of sugar palm up the river and make fermented drink out of it. On this they get fearfully intoxicated, and wild orgies take place all day. Parties of them would go off in canoes and sit under the palms from which the drink was obtained. In the morning they would return extremely drunk and fights used to be the result. Sometimes these fights lasted for two days at a time. In our vicinity they more often than not took place at night. The natives then made such an indescribable din with their howling and their noises that we could not sleep at our base camp. Spears and showers of arrows were discharged in all directions, and one could hear the sound of their axes dealing blows on the bodies of the combatants. After a time the women would join in the fray, and their shrill voices added to the babel, making the noise greater than ever. When they became involved in the fights they seemed to be worse than the men. The cries were not like sounds emitted by human beings, but rather like the cries of animals. The voices of the men are naturally very loud and harsh.

Yet these people are very musical, and when they sing their voices are most pleasing. They sing part songs beautifully, and they are also very fond of choruses. Some of these choruses are quite rollicking. They have only one instrument—the tom-tom. The singing is confined to the men; I have never heard a woman join in it at all. Moreover, the drum is played only by the men.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

I have said that the natives wear no clothing, but this needs to be qualified in the case of widows in mourning. At such times a woman is very much covered up. She wears elaborate grass clothes, like a long mantle, and has a thing resembling a huge poke bonnet over her head. She also paints her face with yellow ochre. The natives mourn for men but not much for women. At the moment of death a great wailing and screaming is set up, and everybody covers himself with mud. The dead are always buried in the morning about an hour before daylight. During the night the whole village evidently sit up wailing. One would start off in a quavering voice high above all the other voices, and they would keep this up for hours and hours. The dirge or wailing song which they chanted was most impressive during the silence of the night, and the tap, tap, tap of the tom-tom accompanying it added to the effect. About an hour before dawn they would take the body off to bury it and one heard this wailing with the regular tap, tap, tap of the tom-tom gradually dying away in the distance.

We got to know the natives dwelling close to the mountains very well indeed, and we got on much better with them than with those on the coast; but then we had much more to do with them. The bashfulness and shyness of the former and their children quite disappeared. When we first went among the upper river natives they appeared to be very honest, and they would religiously return to us small articles left outside the tents. This, however, was only deception on their part, I think; because a little later on they developed into arrant thieves. I have known men sometimes to make a dash into our camp, seize something and make off with it.

A MODERN GOLGOTHA.

In their huts they preserved the skulls of their relatives. Dr. Wollaston and I went down another river, and visited a very large village where we desired to collect some skulls. It was always rather difficult to establish trade at first: but after the first shyness had worn off we found the natives only too ready to sell the skulls they had. One woman brought out the skull of a child which she said was her own child, and wished to sell it to us. Presently the whole village street looked like a Golgotha, all the people having put the skulls they owned outside their huts. They did not ask us to buy them, but they evidently hoped we should do so. Every house had three or four skulls set out in front of it. Another time a man brought the skull of his young wife to sell. It struck me as being a particularly gruesome sight, because he stood there for a long time with the skull under his arm. The natives seem to attach no importance to the lives of the women. We once saw a man drowning a woman and rescued her. We got her on to the bank, where she lay for some time before she was sufficiently recovered to get up crawl away to the village. I could cite other examples to show that this is not an isolated instance of cruelty. Cannibalism is not practised by the Mimika people as a general custom but enemies killed in warfare are eaten and I have reason to believe that before our arrival in their country raids on other tribes were frequently made for that purpose. Our presence among them of course put a stop to this to a certain extent.

I have seen numbers of the pygmies, the discovery of whom has been reported in England. We never saw any of their women or children—only their men. They seemed to be extremely stupid people. We used to strike matches in front of them and do other things which we thought might interest them but they would not look; they turned their heads away. The older men have thick bushy beards. These people have a much lighter coloured skin than the lowland natives. Their skin is of a very light brown colour. One or two of the younger men we met were strikingly handsome, but one or two of the older men were just the reverse—repulsively ugly.

SECRECY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Plea for Publicity.

If the English people do not interest themselves in affairs abroad, says Charles Roden Buxton in the "Daily News" they will lose control of their own affairs at home. What does it matter to me, the average Liberal elector may say, what France does in Morocco, or Germany in Turkey, or Russia in Persia? "My dear sir," I reply, "there is one very obvious way in which it matters to you. You want a social programme, and you don't want it swamped by enormous expenditure on armaments. But your expenditure on armaments is a direct result of your foreign policy. It reflects the European situation as a barometer reflect the weather. You must go to the root of the matter. If you want the interests of peace and goodwill, which are your interests and England's interests, to have their proper share of attention, you must manage somehow or other to bring democratic influence to bear on foreign policy."

For this we must have publicity, and the debate reported in mail week was a welcome sign. During the whole of the last Parliament there was not a single general debate on foreign policy; and for years past, when there has been discussion at all, it has not touched the general situation, but only specific questions such as the Congo or Somaliland.

EVILS OF SECRECY.

What is to be said against publicity? "Delicate negotiations," says the diplomat, "may be hampered by premature public references." But the House of Commons has always shown a high sense of responsibility in these matters, and it was conspicuous in Wednesday's debate. "Continuity," we are told, "cannot be observed in our foreign policy if the moods of the public are to be reflected in it; for those moods vary from time to time." What is the truth about this much abused phrase, "Continuity?" In all that great mass of detailed work where no principle is involved, or where both parties are agreed, continuity is both possible and desirable. It is most necessary, again, in the matter of the strict observance of treaties and engagements of every sort. But beyond this continuity is impossible if our policy is to reflect the wishes of the people. For there are, whether we like it or not, differences of principle, and each side, when in power, must naturally desire to see its principles put into force.

What are the evils of secrecy? They are ten times greater than those of publicity. After all, great questions, such as those of peace and war, are determined, in the last resort, by the mass of the people. The consequences of the prevailing ignorance are deplorable. The intense suspicion of foreigners which undoubtedly exists, and which any chance gust may fan into a flame, is caused by the fact that so few people have any conception of the individual foreigner as an ordinary human being. A German appears to their imagination as the helmeted and uniformed figure of the Tariff Reform poster; not as—what he really is—a farmer, labourer, shopkeeper, and so forth, exactly like themselves. With greater public knowledge, much of the nonsense talked about Germany will be relegated to its true place—the comic Press.

Even in the matter of our material interest this ignorance is most unfortunate. Our legitimate interests in the Persian Gulf, for instance, would be far safer than they are if public opinion at home had a sober and reasonable appreciation of them.

A CASE IN POINT.

One of the most unhappy by-products of Foreign Office secrecy is the present unscrupulous party campaign against the Declaration of London. I do not say that the question is a simple one; but I do say that the most important factor in the case is almost universally ignored, simply because the English public has been kept in the dark about foreign relations. The truth is, of course that to reject an international agreement arrived at after infinite trouble, and representing the high water of common action attainable at the moment, is a very heavy responsibility; for this common action, so vital for the progress of the worked is infinitely difficult to bring about but deplorably easy to break down. That this fact should be so little understood is due not to insular isolation but to sheer want of knowledge.

A secret foreign policy tends to become a conscienceless and materialistic one. It is democratic influence which brings in the larger human interests, the long sighted considerations. There is something to be said for secrecy when you have a Bismarck behind the certain, pulling all the wires with consummate skill. Otherwise it may be the veil for mere inaction and old-fashioned blundering. It is no wonder, however, that all the Chancelleries of Europe should unite to maintain it. For a day will come along when the peoples, conscious of the enormous risks they run through leaving causes of dispute unsettled, will speak in a very different tone from the "whispering humbleness" with which they listen to their Foreign Ministers to-day. They will ask them why such-and-such questions cannot be settled; why, with all their boasted ingenuity, they cannot find a way out; and will demand that they should do what they are paid for, or make way for those who will?

Meanwhile, we fail even to gain the supposed advantages of secrecy. We do not prevent discussion, but we make discussion irresponsible. Certain newspapers discuss foreign affairs in a tone of pontifical authority, but without the responsibility or reserve which is secured by the official control of the Press on the Continent. Unfortunately, some of these papers are treated as being inspired by the Foreign Office. This is a most dangerous situation.

We are to-day at the mercy of a small school of writers on foreign policy who are able to bluff the public. By a cool assumption of universal knowledge, by obscure allusion, by French and German tags sprinkled over their pages, they manage to convey the impression that their subject is remote and difficult, unintelligible to the ordinary man, and that they are its appointed high priests. It is the same principle on which the solicitor delights in legal jargon, and the doctor gives "the ill he cannot cure" a mysterious medical designation. The result of thus removing foreign politics from all touch with ordinary affairs and ordinary men is that human interests are ignored. The policy advocated becomes materialistic, short-sighted, and, above all, timid. In the background of it lies the belief—an axiom unsupported by argument—in some destined and inevitable Armageddon towards which the whole creation moves. These writers fail to appreciate the new conditions of the industrial world, under which finance and commerce, not territory, have become the dominant considerations. They reduce foreign politics to a mere mathematical calculation of armies, fleets, and territories.

In the face of this real and ever-present danger, we need full opportunity of debate, and more frequent utterances by Ministers. Sir Edward Grey could do an immense amount to help forward his policy of peace if he would take the public a little more into his confidence. He could do as much good now by a speech on the European situation as Mr. Balfour did charm a year ago by his deplorable anti-German speech at Hanley.

It is an open question whether we should not go beyond this and demand the establishment of an official Committee of Foreign Affairs in Parliament on the lines of the French "Commissions." Such a committee would have the right to be fully informed by the Foreign Secretary, subject to his overriding right to refuse information where the public interest demanded it. It could not fail to keep the Foreign Office more closely in touch with public opinion, while from its expert character it would avoid any danger that may lie in premature and irresponsible criticism. Many traditions would have to be overcome before such a committee could be established. Meantime it is of the utmost importance that an unofficial committee should exist in Parliament to watch the course of foreign affairs and prevent some, at least, of the dangerous results of secrecy.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

QUICK CHANGES.

"Of course women should vote!" said Horace Golightly. "Women deserve the suffrage as much as men; more, in fact, because their minds are purer and cleaner."

"Cleaner?" cried the sweet young thing Mr. Golightly had taken into dinner. "Of course they are, ever and ever so much cleaner! But how do you know that?"

"Because they change them oftener," said he solemnly.

NOT GOING THAT WAY.

Owing to fog, a steamer stopped in the mouth of a river. An old lady enquired of the captain the cause of the delay.

"Can't see up the river," replied the officer.

"But, captain, I can see the stars overhead, she argued.

"Yes," said the captain gruffly, "but until the boilers bust we ain't a-goin that way."

FOR PROPRIETYS' SAKE.

A funny little man with a lisp was fuming on account of an alleged affront to his dignity. Finally, however, he decided to overlook it.

"Well, said he to a companion. "I'll have to call the indethent inthident clothed.

"I would, agreed his friend, "All indecent incidents should be clothed."

USEFUL AT LAST.

A.—"How's your wife this morning, may I ask?"

B.—"Very well, indeed.

"Why, I heard she was suffering from a bad cold.

"Oh, she has a cold, but she's not suffering. You see, some time ago she bought a bottle of cough mixture at a bargain sale, and she was beginning to despair of ever having a chance to use it."

A HINT.

Sarah, the cook, poked her head in at the dining-room door.

"Please, ma'am," she said, "an' how will I be knowin' when the puddin' is cooked?"

"Stick a knife into it, said her mistress, recalling the cookery book instructions. "If the knife comes out clean, the pudding is ready to serve."

"Yis, ma'am.

"And oh, Sarah the mistress had an after-thought, "if the knife does come out clean you might stick all the rest of the knives into the pudding!

LET OFF LIGHTLY.

In the days when Mr. Hall Caine was a publisher reader an unkown but ambitious author one day managed to get into his private rooms, armed with the inevitable sheaf of MSS.

HallCaine glanced over the master-piece for about 20 minutes, and then handed it back, with a few words of criticism.

Do you know that this book cost me a year's hard labor? demanded the disgusted writer.

Really? replied Hall Caine. Then you got off lightly, because an impartial judge would give you at least ten.

THE HORSE SCORED.

An Irish horseowner, whose horse had been prescribed for by a veterinary surgeon, ran into the latter's office, and, with tears in his eyes and his face the "picthur of bad luck" cried:—

"Oh Dr. Moriarity, I'm poorly, the powdher's kilt me entoirely."

"The powder! cried the doctor. "Why, I didn't tell you to take the powder! I told you to place it in a paper tube and put one end in the horse's mouth, and blow hard.

"Yes, son, cried Pat "I put the powdher in the chube, and I put the end of it into the horse's mouth with the other end in my own; but begorra, he blew first!

THEY CHANGED CARRIAGES.

An Irish lady was once travelling on the railway and chanced to enter a compartment where were seated four Americans.

The latter's conversation gradually drifted into discussing the Irish their habits and customs.

Oh said one of them, the Irish even sleep with the pigs.

'Yes,' retorted the lady, and travel with them too.

HER REPLY.

"I just asked Mrs. Nouveau-Riche if she enjoyed Venice, and what do you think she said?"

"Give it up."

"That they only stayed one night, as the streets were flooded and people had to go about in boats.

ALL FOR LOVE.

He—"I want you to give me a proof of your love dearest.

She—"Oh, Ernest, am I not dancing with you?

He—"That's nothing."

She—"You wouldn't say that, dear, if you knew haw badly you dance!

FEATHERED PILLS.

A local doctor once sent his man with a box of pills to a patient and a hamper containing six live pullet to be left at the house of a friend.

Unluckily the messenger bungled over his errand and took the hamper to the patient and the pills to his master's friend.

Imagine the consternation of the patient on receiving along with the fowls, the following prescription: "Two of these to be swallowed every half-hour.

WORK GUARANTEED.

A small boy in the employ of a department store had the misfortune accidentally to smash one or two articles during the first week of his service.

He was called into the manager's office, where the enormity of his offence was pointed out to him. He listened quietly until the manager added:—

"And half your five shillings a week wages will be stopped until you pay for that ten-guinea lamp.

The lad grinned. Well, sir, said he, it looks like I'm sure of a steady job for some time, anyhow.

A CHANGED MAN.

In Scotland, a man has reached the summit of his ambitions when he attains to the magisterial bench. There was one Scot to whom the honor seemed indeed an overwhelming one and he tried hard to live up to it.

This individual, deeply conscious of his importance and oblivious to his immediate surroundings, was one day proceeding along a road when he plumped into a farmer's cow.

Mon protested the farmer, indignant, "mind my coo!

"Mon! reiterated the officer. "I'm no longer a mon I'm a baillie.

OF MORE IMPORTANCE.

Mrs. Newlywed—"I told my husband that my love was growing cold, because he paid so little attention to me.

Mrs. Oldwed—"What did he say to that?

Mrs. Newlywed—"Merely grunted and went on reading his newspaper. Then I told him the soup was getting cold.

Mrs. Oldwed—What happened then?

Mrs. Newlywed—He jumped up and asked me why the thunder I didn't say before that dinner was ready?

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

The gentle Hebrew stood at the door of his second-hand clothing emporium. A weasel-eyed man approached him and said confidentially—

"See that secondhand shop a little lower down on the other side?

"Yes, I see.

"And that drab Newmarket coat?

Yes.

Well, I want that coat, but I ain't going to pay the dealer's price for it. I'm too fly for that. Now you're a Jew, and you can cut the other fellow down, and make a bit yourself. He'll ask at least a quid for that coat. Here's twelve-and-six. If you buy the coat for half a quid you make half a dollar. Is it a deal?

Mr. Levi clutched the coins and darted over the road. Two minutes later he was back with the coveted coat.

"Good old Iky Mo! roared the weasel-eyed man "thought you'd pull it off! Cleared a bit yourself, too, shouldn't wonder?

Vell, ma tear young vrent, replied Mr. Levi, "ash dot vas ma pranch shop, und der price of der ofergoat was only seven-undt-zigspence, I dink I am shoost five shillings in on der deal!

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30.] [BOMBAY, March 31,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	91 13-16	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	99 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 5-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 5-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-29	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-42 1-2	01	
do. do. New York ..	4-83	unc	hgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 p.c.		
do. Short London Bills	9th	since	
3 months' sight ..	2 1-16	inst.	1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	unc	hgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	unc	hgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	unc	hgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8	unc	hgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 2 23-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Sellers at the rates.

COUNCIL BILLS:—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£39,700,000	Dec. £ 660,000
Public Deposits	...£25,400,000	Dec. £ 4,00,000
Other Deposits	...£39,500,000	Dec. £2,100,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£37,800,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,300,000	Dec. £1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Good business done. Easier.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Steady.
Manchester	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	... 1,000
Mid-Americans	... 7-66—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 13-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·43 +01	7·43 +01	7·43 +01	7·39 +01

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·34 unchgd	7·13 +01	6·84 +01	6·71 +01	6·67 +01

New York Official noon call May 14-30 unchanged
July 14-03—05.
Jaffa and Son's White Shirtings B, 10-30 at Rs. 9-10 p. p.

NEW YORK—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	Bales. 7,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	31,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
Exports to Continent ...	20,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·15 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 14·43 +07	Declined on Commission House liquidation and advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Futures—Month of July 14·11 +01	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar ...	14-33 +07
Do. ,, May ...	14-36 +01
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...33 unchgd
Do. Months—March-April.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
Red Karachi	...32 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—March-April.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs	...31 5-8
Do. Months—March-April. Buyers etc,—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier. Moderate business.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...33 1-2
Do. Months—March-April. Buyers &c.	
Tone—Nearest.—Value.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—	
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 35 p. c. ex-ship	...41 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p.c. ex-ship	...45 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...39 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...67 1-4 +1-4
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	...63 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	12 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	...6-1—Sellers. Irregular.
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	£66 1-4
Yellow Metal	d 6
Standard Copper G M B...	£54 7-16
FREIGHT—	
Coals:—Jardiff to Bombay Canal	...10s.
ARRIVALS—	
"Cilicia," "Meinam."	
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	.. 13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...	May-August.
Tone—Rather Steadier. Very little business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 o/o	...10 4 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Steady. Moderate business.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...April-August.
Tone—Easier.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...12 3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [31ST March, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullions	30,000	London ...	P.&O.S.N.Co.
11 Boxes do	7,29,600	do	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Sov...	7,50,000	Port Said...	
2 Boxes Bullions	1,15,200	London ...	Mercantile Bank
85 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	do	
29 Boxes Bullions	17,31,840	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	26,250		
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
3 Boxes Bullions	96,000	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	30,000		
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	International Bank
2 Cases Rs ..	13,371	Bangkok...	Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co
Total ...	78,994	1,581,470	2,368,703

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 29th March, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	39	42,793
B B and C I Railway ...	40	46,532

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s 4 3-32d. Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32 to 1-41.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. June
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...176 1-4
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 96 and a large business has been done for the settlement to-day. Rates gradually gave way under the influence of selling to 95 13-16. For next settlement business has been done at 96.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 13 0
1st May Settlement ...	,, 96 0 0

BULLION:—
Silver in London closed unchanged at 24 5-16 ready, and 24 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 52 5-8. The local market has been steady at 61 3-4 ex duty for ready. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs. 21 0 0
Australian ,, ...	... ,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... ,, 61 12 0
,, 1st settlement	... ,, 62 0 0
,, 2nd ,,	... ,, 62 0 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 9·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 70·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 26 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80·20 lakhs, and for the next week the amount to be offered has been increased to one crore.

The steamer which left London on the 10th March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 17th March brings £310,000 bar gold and £150,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	... ...	...Rs. 10,20,000
Bombay	... ...	... ,, 7,80,000
Madras	... ...	... ,, 4,20,000
Total...		... ,, 22,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 17th March and comes with the mail of the 24th March, brings £200,000 bar gold, £60,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	... ...	...Rs. 2,90,000
Bombay	... ...	... ,, 3,50,000
Madras	... ...	... ,, 1,80,000
Total...		... ,, 8,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	12,21,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	10,94,000
Sundries	31,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	49,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	61,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	12,14,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	21,87,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,58,000	.....
Bullion	6,78,000	.....
Balances with other Banks.	.....	65,000
Sundries	7,000	.....
Cash	.....	40,12,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	7,879‡	91,274	—12,280
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th March.	1,581,470	2,368,703	—787,233
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	31,178	47,697	—15,921
China ...	38,639	51,551	—12,912
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	.....	.....	.....
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 30th Mar			
Europe ...	525,391	671,703	—146,402
China ...	8,397	73,411	—65,014
Japan ...	339,417	537,519	—198,132
Coast Ports ...	24,977	23,315	+ 1,661
Total...	898,092	1,305,97‡	—407,897
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	24,500	34,553	—9,653
China ...	5,053	29,995	—24,852
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 18th Mar. 1911—6,126 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1910—2,086 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	9,433	330,640	403,910
Central India... ...	6,455	111,610	156,459
Barsee and Nagar ...	4,004	87,063	229,036
Berar	10,125	269,180	472,654
Central Provinces ...	4,729	112,219	270,613
Total Oomras ...	34,746	919,742	1,532,671
Dholleras	9,340	102,753	121,236
Broach	20,618	93,021	150,198
Compta and Dhatwar.	4,388	33,311	45,501
Westerns	270	5,214	9,013
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	1,975	286,392	392,079
Bengals (Rajputana)...	4,496	80,320	75,517
Sind	798	48,084	38,656
Persian	93	928	2,652
American	1,992	3,668	687
Egyptian	278	1,785	397
Other sorts	...	302	96
Total ...	78,994	1,581,470	2,368,703

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 30th March, 1911	1,581,470
	1,831,470
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 30th March, 1911	893,092
	938,378
Afloat	29,953
	903,425
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	382,222
Stock of Cotton in Bombay hands on 31st March, 1910 ...	521,203

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Fluctuations in the home markets have been slight, and there has been no special feature during the week except the continued falling off in receipts at the U. S. Ports as compared with last year. During the past fortnight receipts show a drop of 100,000 bales. The markets continue to exhibit no decided tendency one way or the other. Weather reports are said to be favourable for the New Crops, and planting is in progress. The statistical position is however strong. We see no reason to anticipate other than moderate fluctuation in the near future, as there is no incentive either for "bull" or "bear" manipulation at the moment.

Since the completion of the March settlements our market has been distinctly easier, and as we anticipated contract rates are lower all round. The chief demand of the week has been for fine Broach April delivery, but business has also been done for May delivery. Omras and Southern descriptions have been more or less neglected. A small business has been done in Bengals for May. On the week Broach shows a decline of Rs. 10, Bengals Rs. 9, Sawginned Rs. 10 and Westerns Rs 13; Khamgaon Akola and Khandeish are also Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 lower.

Ready cotton has declined sharply, both in sympathy with the drop in contract prices, and owing to increased pressure by holders to move stocks in a quiet market. The demand has been moderate, as neither exporters nor mills have shown any inclination to operate except at a continued decline. Stocks are by no means heavy, but holders are nervous of further loss, their holdings being mostly high priced cotton.

Receipts in Bombay this week show an improvement and the falling off as compared with last year is less marked. On the week receipts are 12,000 bales less, than last season, and the total difference to date is 787,000 bales.

LATER.
The market closes steadier for fine Broach, but other quotations are more or less nominal as there is nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...353-4	April
Fine M G Broach	...353-4	May
Fine M G Khandeish	...314	,,
F G M G Khandeish	...299	,,
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...324	,,
Fine M G Bengals	...302-3	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dhatwar	...353	,,
Good H G Westerns	...336	,,
Good M G Westerns	...342	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 10,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·46 +03	7·45 +03	7·46 +03	7·41 +02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·37 +03	7·15 +02	6·87 +03	6·73 +02	6·69 +02

FREIGHTS.

The market has been active throughout the week, and rates are firmer for April and steady for May. The following business is reported:—
Hamburg.—17s. 6d. for March and 15s. 6d. for April.
Antwerp.—15s. and 16s. for March; and 14s. 9d. and 15s. April.
Dunkirk.—15s. for April.
Havre.—15s. for April.
Hull.—16s. wheat for April.
Amsterdam.—14s. 6d. and 14s. 9d. for May.
Liverpool and Marseilles.—14s. 6d. seeds and cotton, 15s. wheat for May.
Hamburg.—14s. 14. 6d. and 14s. 9d. for May.
Open ports.—13s. 6d. to 14s. for June; Havre and Hamburg 6d. extra.
The following steamers have been fixed during the week:—
s. s. "Bodlewell" at 18s. 6d. Antwerp. early May.
s. s. "Sidmouth" at 18s. 3d. for Amsterdam or Antwerp, late April.
The market closes firmer with rates advancing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market during the week has shown small fluctuations, but the tendency has been downward owing to freer arrivals. At the moment there seems to be a pause, and crushers at home are being tempted to run into stocks at the present low level of prices. We think we are near the bottom of the market in fact at the close there are already indications of a reaction.

We quote:—

Bold Ready	Rs. 11 9 0 B. T.
April-May	Rs. 12 3 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—
The market has declined owing to free tenders expected against contracts on the 1st April, but as dealers have of late sold ready freely to shippers, they have very little to tender against contracts. When the fear of free tenders is removed, the market is expected to improve to some extent, as prices here are lower than in the up-country markets.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apr.-May...	Rs. 6 14 0 R. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs. 6 7 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat Ready...	Rs. 7 10 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
We have had a dull market during the past week with little doing. Prices are slightly easier.

We quote:—

Bold white 85 per cent.....	Rs. 51 8 0
Mimbara	Rs. 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat.....	Rs. 56 0 0
Red Jubbulpore.....	Rs. 49 0 0
Black Kutni	Rs. 44 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
The market has ruled quiet but steady with little change in prices.

We quote:—

Ready...	Rs. 10 6 0 B.T
April-May.....	Rs. 10 13 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—
A quiet market with little doing.

We quote:—

Ready.....	Rs. 35 0 0
Forward	Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Moderate business. Quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready .....Rs. 25 0 0 to Rs. 25 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Market quiet.
We quote:—
July-August.....Rs. 6 12 0 R.T.

GROUNDNUTS:—
There has been little business doing and prices are easier.
We quote:—

Bold.....	Rs. 43 0 0
Small.....	Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT:—
The tone of the market has been distinctly easier owing to very favourable weather up-country. Dealers are very anxious to sell off their old stocks. Prices are expected to decline further until shippers come out as buyers.

We quote:—
White Delhi April-May...Rs. 4 12 6 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	78,994 bales
Wheat	...	...	53,397 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	324,596 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	67,165 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	25,501 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	518 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	9,631 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	85,984 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	129,998 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	19,338 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	66,938 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	10 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	10,437 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	8,372 ,,
Maize ...	...	—	6,603 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The demand still continues slack owing, it is said, chiefly to the prevalence of plague in the up-country centres. Small lines are however being placed for forward delivery.
GREY GOODS:—The demand continues slack. Bazaar rates are a little easier.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is dull and it is impossible to say when there will be a revival in the demand.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The home market is strong and prices are firm. There is very little doing here.
TURKEY RED PRINTS:—We have no change to report in this market which continued dull.
DHOOTIES:—There is very little business doing in our market. The home market is strong and prices are advancing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—The market is very quiet both at home and here, and prices show no change. There is however a weaker tendency.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel, A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
Elephant Brand			per 2 tins
Bulk in tins ...125°		,,	4 3 0
			per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		Rs.	3 9 0

Unsteady.
The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—
Ex Godowa Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Ghukko" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Ghukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week and rates in some cases have improved a little Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,595; Bank of India's have changed hands at Rs. 64 and later on at Rs. 63 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 51 1-2 and Bombay Merchants Bank shares are steady at Rs. 9 1-4. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 245; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 535; The Bombay E. S. and T. Company Ltd. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 130 and Rs. 129 and preference shares at Rs. 169. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 377 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2; Central India Mining Company shares are steady at Rs. 29. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have declined to Rs. 810; Shivrajpur's have been put through at Rs. 16 1-2; The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 48; preference shares are steady at Rs. 155 and deferred shares at Rs. 84; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 515; Press shares are steady. New Mofussil's at Rs. 830; New Berars at Rs. 532 1-2 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 133 3-4 and Volkart's at Rs. 685. In mill companies Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,652 1-2; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,075; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 63 3-4; David's have improved to Rs. 377 1-2; Empress Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 180; Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 230; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 142 1-2; Khattav Makanji Mill shares are at Rs. 705; Kohinoor's at Rs. 632 1-2; Leopold's at Rs. 37; Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,480; Maneckji Petit's at Rs. 2,650. Morarji Goculdas Mill shares have declined to Rs. 2,760. New Great Eastern Mill shares are steady at Rs. 162 1-2 New City of Bombay are at Rs. 730; Standard's at Rs. 915; Sun Mill Shares at Rs. 67 1-2; Sassoon Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 810; Swadeshi's are at and about Rs. 1,030; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 530 and preference shares at Rs. 610. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 492 1-2 C. D; Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 610; Ahmedabad-Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 123; Amritsar-Patti's have been put through at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 11th March, 1911, were Rs. 1,910, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 11th March 1911—Rs. 20,920.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st January 1911	...Rs. 1,68,706
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 20,349
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st January 1911	...Rs. 1,68,706
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,249

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st January 1911... ...	...Rs. 29,578
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,357
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st January 1911	...Rs. 29,573
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,387

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st January 1911	...Rs. 11,146
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,660
Total earnings from 1st July, to 31st January 1911	...Rs. 11,146
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,630

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 18th March 1911 ...	...Rs. 8,030
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,726
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 18th March 1911	...Rs. 80,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 23,092

The Lucknow Medical College will be opened to students on the 15th of October.

GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY.

The prospectus had just been issued of the Guzerat Railways Company, Ltd., registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1882. The Company is under sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the Government of Bombay and is to be constructed and worked under the new terms for Branch Lines which have recently been sanctioned by the Government of India. The following concessions are offered:—The free use of land in British territory; the construction, working and maintenance of the lines by the Company itself; the grant of a rebate, if required, by the Government of India, up to the whole of the main line's net earnings on interchanged traffic, to make up interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the approved capital expenditure; Profits above 5 per cent. to be shared with the Government of India, permission to pay out of capital interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during construction of the lines; and a lease for 30 years, subject to conditions detailed hereafter.

The directors are as follows: The Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Bombay); Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, A. M. I. C. E. Ahmedabad; Rao Bahadur Hargovindas Dwarkadas Kantawalla, Dewan, Lunawada State; Kilabhai Dulabhram, Esq., Baroda; Chunilal Vijbhucandas Mehta, Esq., Bombay; Rao Saheb Magonlal Jaichand Vakil, Kapadvanj; and T. W. Birkett, Esq., Bombay. The capital is composed of Rs. 50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each of which it is proposed to issue now Rs. 20,00,000. Of this Rs. 14,50,000 have already been applied for and will be allotted in full and the balance of Rs. 5,50,000 is now offered for public subscription. The subscription list is now open and will be closed on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1911.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The eighty-seventh report by the directors of the National Bank of India, Limited, is as follows:—

The directors beg to submit the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, duly audited. The net profits for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £248,218 19s. 7d., and adding £108,654 2s 8d. brought forward, the available total is £356,873 2s. 3d. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income tax was paid for the half-year ending 30th June, amounting to £48,000. The directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate, that £10,000 be written off house property account, and £10,000 added to the Officers' Pension Fund, which will leave £240,873 2s. 3d. still to be dealt with.

Of this the directors propose to capitalise £200,000 by the issue of 16,000 bonus shares of £25 each, on which £12 10s. per share will be credited as paid, and which will be allotted to shareholders on the register on this date in the proportion of one bonus share for each four shares held. An alteration will, however, require to be made in the articles of association to enable this to done.

A copy of the nessary Resolution to be proposed at the annual general meeting to effect this alteration is enclosed herewith, and the directors trust that the shareholders who may not be able to attend the meeting will kindly signify their approval by signing and returning the accompanying form of proxy, which should be in the Board's hands not later than the 15th instant.

Should be above-mentioned Resolutions be carried, another meeting will at once be called for a fortnight later to confirm it, and the bonus shares will be alloted immediately thereafter.

The Bank's position will then be:—Subscribed capital, £2,00,000; paid-up capital, £1,000,000; reserve fund, £800,000; amount carried forward, £40,872-2-3.

The following directors retire on this occasion, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election Mr. Walter A. Clark, Mr. Alfred Simson, Mr. Robert Campbell.

It will be necessary to elect Auditors. Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. and Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co., the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th March.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Feb.1911	2292·17	1511577	8336312	984738
G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	125·66	28775	151497	180279
A. D. C. Ry.....	40·29	3354	8865	1201
Baran Kotah Ry.				
Total...	2958·12	1543706	8496474	10040180
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Feb.1910				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1718198	8595575	10313773
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	30510	141802	172242
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1465	6437	7902
Total.	2950·62	1750203	8743814	10194017
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R.System A.D.C.R. Baran-Kotah R.	+7·50	—206621 — 1765	—259263 + 9695 + 1889	—465884 + 7930 + 4117

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Mar. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 3,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,99,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	347	634	8	989
For previous 10 weeks of half year	16,79,000	33,68,000	40,000	50,87,000
Total for 11 week	18,54,000	36,88,000	44,000	55,86,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,90,045	3,49,174	6,292	5,45,511
Per mile of Ry..	377	692	13	1,082
Total to corresponding date...	18,24,767	35,57,787	92,409	54,74,943
Decrease for the week			Rs.	46,311
Increase to date.....			,,	1,11,057

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Mar. on 1,773·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,62,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	104	152	4	260
For previous 10 weeks of half year	18,76,000	30,63,000	70,000	50,09,000
Total for 11 week	20,61,000	33,33,000	77,000	54,71,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,97,752	2,73,583	14,439	4,85,774
Per mile of Ry..	112	154	8	274

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

PEACE AND A SWORD.

Mr. Balfour's cordial endorsement of President Taft's suggestion towards an arbitration treaty between this country and 'America' was the outstanding feature of last night's Navy debate. There could be no doubt of the Opposition leader's attitude towards an idea that is so completely tuned to the present relations of the two countries, but the significance of Mr. Balfour's announcement is the promptitude with which it has been uttered. It makes clear that the way is open for a closer union between the two great English-speaking nations, and the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey will no more than justify their reputation for political sagacity, if they take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to a state of opinion that makes the task of formulating a permanent treaty a matter of comparative ease. The immediate business before the House of Commons, yesterday, was not affected by the prospect of this Anglo-American alliance for peace. As Mr. Balfour said, such a plan could hardly affect our Navy programme, for we are not building ships against America. Our burden of armaments must be shouldered and borne as long as there is any preponderance or even equality of naval strength menacing our Fleet from any probable combination of European Powers. An equality of capital ships as between ourselves and the Triple Alliance will be reached in 1914, and whether we adopt the formula of 10 per cent. superiority over this combination to that position, or whether we apply the two-keels-to-one standard to German alone, we shall have not only to maintain our present rate of shipbuilding, but also a considerable amount of leeway to make up. We must dress forward to the position of absolute superiority if we are to assure ourselves against likely contigencies.

REVOLUTIONARY.

Instead of conspiring with the rest of his countrymen to build up a navy they do not want a gifted chef has come over from Frankfort to help and build up the British constitution. He produced his credentials yesterday at a culinary demonstration, and they were not only accepted, but confiscated and absorbed. His reception, you may say, was complete; but not more so than that of his products. There was no debate about tariffs at this free-food exhibition; everything was carried nem. con. And if Herr Lampert ever goes back to the city of Goethe and sausage, he must report fairness to ourselves that our receptivity is overwhelming. Briefly, Herr Lampert works on three principles, and most of them, like the action of the meat-jack, are revolutionary. He contends that a Joint in cooking ought to expand instead of shrinking; and if it loses in bulk, the losses is due, like the disappearing legs of the roast bird in Boccaccio, to the methods of the cook. But the chief of his new theories is that practically everything but soup and gravy can be cooked in a paper bag and this is the sort of thing that needs to be tested (and tasted) to be believed. The Herr Kochmeister is not the first to put cookery in papers; if he made such a claim, Mr. Schlosser or Lieutenant-Colonel. Newnham-Davis would have a word to say. But our Frankfort friend is true "cordon bleu," and a man of ideas, clearly.

THE "NORDDEUTSCHE" CLIMBS DOWN.

The "North German Gazette" has been reconsidering the position on the Persian Gulf, and this morning one has a new and revised version of its views on the extent of British interest in the terminal of the Bagdad Railways. We are now to be allowed to have a say in the matter of admitting the line into our own protectorate, and, according to the semi-official oracle, the golden bridge—or key; or king-pin—is provided by Sir Edward Grey's recent announcement of policy in the House of Commons, which "point the road by which an agreement can be prepared and arrived at." This is a welcome development, and it is another example of the truth of the old adage that second thoughts are best. The hectoring tone of the German official organ on the previous occasion, when it laid down the lines of demarcation between British and German interests in the area of the proposed Gulf end of the railway was so unconvincing that we declined seriously to accept it as representing the view of the German Foreign Office. And it did not. The contention of the "Norddeutsche" was so extravagant that it contradicted itself. In view of the present announcement it now seems to be probable that a friendly arrangement may be reached by means of the proper recognition by Germany of Britain's unassailable position at Koweit.

THE DRAMA AND ITS PATRONS.

So the career of the New Theatre, in New York, as a sumptuous temple of the Higher Drama is over. It is less than a year and a half since it was opened with almost the splendour of a State ceremonial, dedicated by Mr. Pierpont Morgan to the Drama and the citizens of New York, panegyrised in an address by Mr. Forbes Robertson, and glorified by a spectacularly magnificent production of "Antony and Cleopatra," with the fascinating Miss Julia Marlowe as the alluring Queen. The audience on that occasion was described statistically in the New York Press as representing more money than had ever been represented in a theatre on any previous single occasion in the history of the world. And now—the dream is over, its lesson is a pretty obvious one. It is that if a revival of the intellectual Drama is to be real and profitable it must have its origin in the People. Coteries and cliques can do nothing without popular sympathy. One has seen it proved here as well as in America. The New York venture spoilt itself from the outset by its aggressive splendour of circumstance, which made the majority of its patrons feel simply uncomfortable. Here one has had the "intellectual" character of one or two somewhat similar efforts so dined into our ears that the majority of playgoers have preferred to consider themselves "unintellectual" and have stayed away. Unless all such movements can depend on an eager popular inspiration they are doomed.

MR. SNODGRASS AND COL. ESTORFF.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Snodgrass beheld the troops at Rochester drawn up in review order, his poetical soul burst into a rhapsody over the "noble sight of the defenders of their country, drawn up in brilliant array, their faces beaming with civilised gentleness, [their eyes flashing with the soft light of humanity and intelligence." And that, on the other hand, all that Mr. Pickwick saw was several thousand pair of optics, obeying the command "eyes front, and staring straight forward, wholly divested of any intelligence whatever. One is reminded of [illegible] on which Colonel Estorff has just [illegible] wise very handsome tribute to the [illegible] the columns of the "Militarwochen-[illegible] the face of the average German [illegible] expressive" than that of the British; [illegible] it to the German's better intellec-[illegible] aining. It is a nice point. Colo-[illegible] ba right. Perhaps Mr. Snodgrass's [illegible] little excessive. But it is still more [illegible] both the German and English staffs [illegible] certain number of unexpressive faces, and [illegible] the looming civilisation of the others compen-[illegible] the theory.

OLD AND YOUNG TURKEY.

[illegible] view of a new regime by one who [illegible] prosperity under the old is usually [illegible] than trustworthy. But when the [illegible] experiences have led him to welcome the era [illegible], and he has nothing to gain from it, then [illegible] credit for his fairness of mind. The [illegible] Captain Hubbard, a Commander of our [illegible] Reserve, has given the "Morning [illegible] vivid recollections of his service in the [illegible] since the early fifties, when Abdul [illegible] him on grounds that seem to us, in [illegible], curiously incongruous Captain [illegible] was appointed, he says not so much be-[illegible] his efficiency as because of his physique [illegible] his name in Turkish ears had a, [illegible] resemblance to that of Hobart Pasha. [illegible] Gilbertian view!

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A [illegible] liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a [illegible] produces a pleasant lather, which [illegible] the teeth from all parasites or [illegible] the gums, prevents tartar, stops [illegible] teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, [illegible] fragrance to the breath. It removes [illegible] arising from decayed teeth or [illegible] the Fragrant Floriline," being [illegible] of Honey and sweet herbs, a [illegible] and the greatest toilet discovers, [illegible] emists and Perfumers. Wholesales [illegible] Road; London, England.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

BENGER'S FOOD

is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers.* In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

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JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

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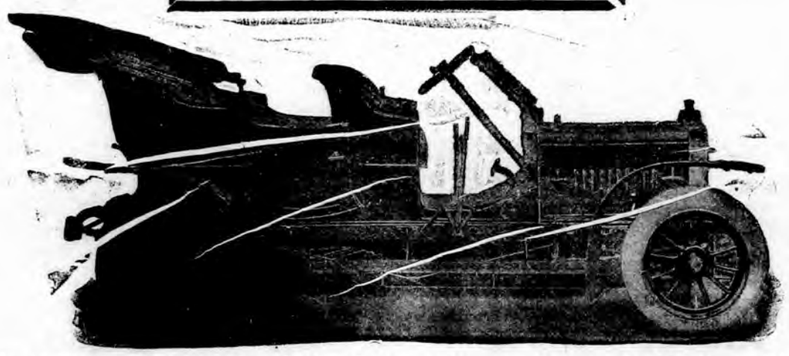

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